New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI.....NO. 1736. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

and the probability is that he too will be returned, as well as Lord Jocy. It was imagined that in consequence of the polling day being fixed for to-morrow (Tuesday, the Jewish Sabbath, that large number of the Hebrew electors would feel bound to abstain from an act that involved the taking of an oath; but the Israelite authorities have declared that there is no prohibition in such act, and therefore that the duty of citizens may be discharged with as clear a conscience to-morrow as on any other day. ROTHSCHILD has not yet registered many who considered it useless to vote for him, as he could not sit if elected, that he will avail himself of the law he not altered in his favor, which he expects it will be, because of the very liberal character of the House of Commons now being chosen. There is no warrant whatever for any such supposition.

The new House will be by far the most liberal of the last quarter of a century; and intellectually as decrepid as morally feeble. It will be less favorable to the emancipation of the Jews than the one just expired; but if it were infinitely more so, that will leave untouched the great stumbling-block in the adjustment of this problem—the House of Lords. It has been stated that PALMERSTON will be able to coerce the Peers into toleration, and certainly his recent triumph over that chamber in persuading nine-tenths of the bishops to applaud the measure of the Chinese is proof of his capacity to affect almost anything. Still it is scarcely conceivable that any amount of solicitation or intimidation will prevail upon bigotry to forego its grasp on its sole surviving victim. Nobody believes, therefore, that the House of Lords will emancipate the Jews; and if Baron ROTHSCHILD keep his word, as it is to be presumed he will, there will be another vacancy in the city representation, and consequently another election, in place of the retiring member, before Christmas.

It was probably to this contingency looming in the future that the Baron owed his tolerably favorable reception at the Guildhall to-day, when the preliminary stage of nomination, previous to to-morrow's polling, was gone through. At this scene there was present, as at every scene of the least political significance there is present, your Ambassador, Mr. DALLAS, who must be laying up materials for a new history of the British Constitution one of these days, so attentive an observer is he of its workings. There was beside him the last imported curiosity, FERUKH KHAN, the Persian Plenipotentiary, who was also a fellow guest with Mr. DALLAS at the inaugural reunion at the Russian Embassy on Wednesday evening. FERUKH's first appearance in English society was this night week, at the Mansion House dinner, whereat Lord CLARENDON made a supremely philo-Buchananite oration, describing all things Anglo-American as being in a condition of the most turtle-dove-like amicability and benevolence; and hard upon this announcement comes the preliminary address of your president, giving us visions of paradisical simplicity, such only as had been dreamt of by the founder of New-Harmony, Mr. ROBERT OWEN, who, by the way, it may interest many of your readers to know, is today, in his eighty-sixth year, a candidate for the City of London, promising that, if elected, he will immediately bring in a bill to ensure universal happiness and no taxes. The electors, however, hard-hearted, or, rather, hard-headed infidels as they are, turned a deaf ear to the old man eloquent, who, accordingly, has put off the millennium for another six months, by which time it will probably be found to be a day after the fair, as the author has been a day before it all the days of his life.

In the course of the speeches, however, the electors heard things that sounded quite as extravagant, though, by no means, as fantastical as the maundering of this poor visionary. Lord JOHN RUSSELL intimated pretty plainly that he could a tale unfold as regards those negotiations at Vienna for which he incurred such odium, and which when put in their true light, would very likely cover others with deeper and far more enduring ignominy. The time for disclosure, he said, had not arrived; but meanwhile he adduced a most startling insight into the cabinet motives that had thwarted his, when he said that he had urged CLARENDON to liberate the Circassian shores from Russia, adding that had that been done—why was it not done?—Russia would not now be planning afresh the ruin of Turkey on a far more vulnerable side than that where the previous assault had been made. The peculiar importance of this statement at the present moment, will be apparent to you in the journals by this mail, from which you will see that Russia is bringing her utmost strength to bear upon Circassia, and that Circassia is making a resistance such only as desperation and despair can inspire. We shall now perhaps be favored with some rather piquant particulars as to why the relief of Kars was frustrated; why the Caucasian tribes were sneered at; why OMER PASHA was forcibly detained in the Crimea instead of being allowed to prosecute the campaign of the Ingour when he wanted to; and various other mysterious matters over which terrible suspicion hangs in the minds of all who dare to think of these things, and to compare results with what must have been premeditated causes.

Another remarkable and astonishing piece of intelligence that has come to light during the present communicativeness of candidates with constituents, is that told by Mr. SYDNEY HERBERT. This gentleman, you will remember, was Secretary of War during the time the question was so continuously asked, "Why spare Odessa?" He tells us now that, pacifically disposed though he was, he not only felt no disposition to spare it, but actually signed the order for its bombardment. This order was countermanded by whom? Lord PALMERSTON! Add these facts to the one formerly mentioned by CORDEN, that RESSUTE refused, on landing in England, to go near PALMERSTON, though pressingly invited, and you will not be surprised to hear that the opinion is rapidly spreading as to the noble Viscount not being quite so transcendent a patriot as his admirers of the Wilkoff class of eulogists would have the world believe, and as the artifices of his press this very day endeavor to establish.

For the first time in the history of London diurnal journalism, at least within living memory, a paper of this morning, assuming to be both the special organ of the Premier and the mouth-piece *par excellence* of the fashionable world, gives a wretched wood engraving of a human figure intended to represent a Neapolitan suffering under a new instrument of torture used by the King of Naples on political prisoners, who won't keep a civil tongue in their heads while being punished by their jailor. The meaning of this is to shew how ardent a friend of the oppressed is the noble lord who thus holds up to execration the barbarous Bourbon as he does the barbarous Yezd! If this sort of thing were done in the land of stump orators, we know what would be thought of it, or at least what English writers on American manners would endeavor to have the enlightened British public think of it. But occurring in this focus of all civilization and chivalry, it only remains to receive it with admiration for its morality and wonderment at its ingenuity.

It is needless to say that pending the elections, of which there will not be an end for nearly a fortnight yet, nothing is thought of here except what is calculated either to be advantageous or detrimental at the hustings. The only exception is the shocking exposé that follows, day after day, as to the fallacious basis of the character of our commercial magnates, and of the great enterprises they are identified with. One after another we have the reputation of Companies of the greatest apparent strength and integrity swept away, and the cry is what next?—a question few can answer either negatively or positively, after the examples of the last few weeks, saying nothing of the more flagitious exposures of a somewhat earlier date.

The general treaty for the redemption of the Sound Dues underwent some modifications before its final conclusion, the chief being an article by which Denmark agrees to make arrangement with Sweden for the maintenance of the existing lights and beacons on the Swedish and Norwegian coasts, which contribute to the safety of the passage through the Cattegat and the Sound. Great Britain, France, Belgium, Hanover, the Hanseatic Towns, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, Holland and Austria, have acceded to the convention; and hopes are entertained that the United States, which charges that the United States for the termination of its treaty with Denmark. The Board of Trade has notified to the owners and masters of British vessels that, during the provisional state of things in the Sound, they will have to send their papers on shore or to the guard-ship, accompanied by a signed declaration, undertaking, in the event of the treaty engagements not being fulfilled, to pay the amount of dues with which, according to their papers, they may be chargeable for the vessel and cargo.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

The French Press on Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural—Expected at the Polytechnic—Attacks on the Corruptions of the Imperial Court by Father Ventura—Curious Discovery.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

PARIS, TUESDAY, March 31, 1857.

The appreciations of Mr. BUCHANAN's message by the Paris journals will, I am sure, please you. The *Débats*, for example, that extensively respectable, legitimist, academic sheet, returns upon the subject in a second "leader" with evident perplexity of mind. It regrets that Mr. BUCHANAN, the most talented occupant of the Presidential chair for the last twenty years, should have marked out no higher for *rôle* himself than that of following in the footsteps of his feeble predecessor. It is astonished that so distinguished a man should have covered up his greatness in a few platitudes and common places, which only assured the country that he was satisfied with the policy of Mr. PIERCE, and would endeavor to continue in the same track. But in the second article, the *Débats*, while condemning in a forcible way Mr. BUCHANAN's treatment of the Slavery question, rallies to the opinion of the London *Times*, that it was precisely because he was a great man that he said nothing in his message—after the style of the Queen's speech!

La Presse, through the pen of its American editor, M. GAILLARDET, gives a glowing description of the Inauguration, and finds nothing but eulogiums for the message. In speaking of the ceremony at the point where the new President takes the oath, the *Presse* says: "Whilst Mr. BUCHANAN pronounced this formula, of a poetic simplicity, all the spectators uncovered themselves and held their right hand extended as long as the President's, as if they wished, in associating themselves to his attitude to associate themselves in his pledge of devotion to the country! After this grand spectacle, the President elect was conducted to the door of the White House by the retiring President, who saluted him, shook him by the hand and withdrew." In these few lines, M. GAILLARDET has condensed a fund of thought for the monarch-ridden people of Europe.

Le Pape, Journal de l'Empire, which is attacked with the piteable *toquade* of wishing to make a position as an enemy of republicanism, seizes the occasion of this message to deal out a philippic of the first force, directed more against the country than the author of the message. The *Pape* picks up the word *decadence*, dropped by Mr. BUCHANAN, by implication, and turns it against the country with a frightful acerbity of tone. It concedes to Mr. BUCHANAN greatness, and claims that this very greatness enabled him to see, what other of his countrymen did not know, that the country had entered a state of *decadence!* His warnings against a "cupidity without check, and an ambition without conscience," to use the language of the *Pape*, prove that Mr. BUCHANAN and this journal are of accord, that the decadence of the United States has commenced!

The *Siècle*, which claims the rank of the leading Republican paper, a position it only maintains in name in order to profit by a revolution, commences its "leader" thus: "Our admiration, we might say our attachment, for the United States, (a stereotyped phrase that has passed into an unmeaning commonplace in M. LEMARCHE's mouth,) imposes upon us more than any other, (a self-imposed duty which I contest,) the obligation of combatting all that, with this great people and this great Government, tends to the extension of Slavery, that spot on the sun of a liberty which ought to spread its rays over the world. We feel, therefore, some regret, but no hesitation, in speaking our opinion, all our opinion, on the inaugural message of Mr. BUCHANAN." Whereupon M. LEMARCHE indulges in a very just criticism on the President's Slavery doctrines, treating them as insincere, since he must know that he is dealing with an institution that is going to die.

M. LEMARCHE then condemns the manner in which Mr. BUCHANAN promises to imitate the policy of his feeble predecessor, and denounces him even as an unfortunate agitator, since the first, in his course of error declared boldly his convictions, while the second follows him timidly. He then picks up the word *secure*, dropped by Mr. BUCHANAN, thus: "Convinced that it owes my election to the inherent love of the Constitution which 'still' animates the hearts of the American people." M. LEMARCHE asks: "Would Mr. BUCHANAN employ this word 'still' if he thought the American people were animated by a regard for the Federal Constitution that was not threatened with a change?

M. LEMARCHE then denounces with perfect justice the spectacle of a President standing on the portico of the capitol, and *arguing* the dollar and cent value of the Union. It would have been more dignified to have denounced such calculations only and left their argument to brawling politicians.

Mr. BUCHANAN speaks of efforts to preserve the Union till the benefits of its civil and religious liberty shall be efficaciously distributed through the world. M. LEMARCHE desires to know whether the President thinks that the example of the United States would be less efficacious to the world if Slavery was restricted to the Territories where the labor of the Caucasian race is not possible, instead of being extended, by an unqualifiable interest, to climates where free *labor is not only possible, but constantly employed?*

M. LEMARCHE approves his programme of foreign policy. He cannot, however, let pass Mr. BUCHANAN's declaration: "The maxim of our policy since the days of WASHINGTON, has been to avoid all entangling alliances," without a remark. Reduced to these terms, he says the theory has nothing grandoise, and WASHINGTON might very well fall to recognize his thought.

M. LEMARCHE, and indeed the whole French press, do not hesitate to express their great pleasure at the appointment of Gen. CASS, whom they recognize as an old and sincere friend of France. (*Vide The Court of Louis Philippe*, by Lewis Cass.)

The *Univers*, politico-Catholic journal, concludes an article, inspired by the general subject of the message, in the following remarkable words: "The present state of society in America would inspire us with alarm, *did not the progress of the Catholic religion give us confidence in the future.* We repeat once more what we have often said: it belongs neither to England nor to the United States to constitute themselves judges of the Governments and nations of Italy. *At Naples and at Rome there exists an amount of morality, security, religion, prosperity and comfort which puts London and New-York to shame.*" After that *il faut tirer l'échelle!*

ANOTHER ROW AT THE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL.

One hundred and twenty-five students of the Polytechnic School, embracing the entire second year's class, were discharged last week. The following is the history of this grave affair: It is a custom among the students, when they wish to come to an understanding upon any measure which concerns them all, to pass a paper surreptitiously through the various class-rooms to be signed, yes or no. Although prohibited by the rules, this custom has always been in use. Last week it was a question in the class whether or not they should select and put forward themselves the names of the twenty-five who were to be selected for promotion. M. BUFFA, filling the post of Adjutant, a man much disliked by the cadets for his severities, commanded by force, after several fruitless attempts, in seizing one of these secret circulars. The Major, who first exercising right of examination, the ordinary [illegible] between the class and the administration, [illegible] the violent manner in which M. BUFFA had seized the document, went to search a subordinate, and received four days of prison. The persons named in the circular for promotion were "consigned."

This was followed by a tumult, and several consignments. The cadets determined to give a lesson to the too zealous M. BUFFA; they agreed to cut off his moustaches, a project which was afterwards abandoned for fear of wounding him with the scissors. At 10 o'clock at night, of Saturday the 14th, after the reveille, each cadet prepared his cotton night cap, took off the number and practised two eye holes in the sides. Then when the adjutant entered, they drew these masks over their faces, attacked him, threw him down, and applied to him a species of pommeling called in French *brimer*. M. BUFFA soon got up, however, and seizing one of the students violently, received from the others two or three blows of the fist, without gravity.

The next day Gen. EMLE, commandant of the school, opened an inquest. He ordered each one of the hundred and twenty-five cadets composing the class, to be introduced separately, and so manoeuvred his interrogatories as to throw the boys off their guard, and fifteen of the number declared that they had not been concerned in the affair and were dismissed. But soon learning the nature of the trap that had been laid for them, these fifteen declared themselves also responsible, and reclaimed an equal share of the punishment, if a punishment were to be pronounced. On Monday the whole class was discharged, and each one ordered to return, under the constraint of an imperative order to return to the bosom of his family, no matter in what part of France situated. Ten alone were excepted from the discharge. Of these ten two were in the hospital at the time of the affair, four in the police room, and four in the prison.

Thus is the future of a hundred and twenty-five young men destroyed, unless the Minister of War shall see fit to return upon the decision of the administration of the school, and restore the class to their places. If they had not used the masks to conceal their faces, the affair would have possessed no gravity, since students may always be excused for taking liberties with too harsh a tutor or surveillant. When a chastisement is inflicted openly, it takes the character of an honest conviction of having suffered wrong; but the masks completely compromise this position.

FATHER VENTURA.

Between HUME and the Père VENTURA, the Tuileries must have 1 s complement of spiritual things. This eminent Catholic orator, called from Rome to preach in the Tuileries during Lent, is now at his fourth sermon. The boldness with which this man attacks the corruptions of the day, and especially corruptions in high places, has given him an immense European reputation. The Emperor, in calling him to Paris, signified his intention to give him full liberty of speech, and it appears that he has made good use of the privilege. He has not even spared the Court—(God knows how much room he had for denunciations)—and on one occasion, surpassing others in the eccentricity of his language, he declared that an angel could not descend from heaven to earth and reascend without becoming soiled. He dwells largely upon the spirit of speculation which is devouring the morals of the country, and even ventures to denounce the Government that gives them encouragement. The Italian preacher does not, of course, in his condemnations of the corruptions of the Courts into which he is called, name directly the persons or the Court to whom he addresses himself; etiquette would forbid it. But he makes himself none the less perfectly understood.

A SINGULAR DISCOVERY.

In 1855, a few grains of wheat were discovered in the tombe of some mummies found in the south of France, supposed to have been two thousand years old. These grains of Egyptian wheat were planted, and produced, to the surprise of every one, 1,250 to 1! The Government took the affair in hand, and consigned the management of it to the Minister of the Government from which the Bouches-du-Rhône, the result has been most astonishing. Each year the product has been magnified in such an immense proportion over the preceding year, that the Minister of Agriculture is now enabled to distribute over France a large quantity of this wheat to each of the departments gratuitously, with instructions from the Government farm as to the best mode of cultivation. At a late meeting of the Academy of Sciences, the Baron DE MARNAVILLE presented several stocks of this regenerated Egyptian wheat which were six feet high and bore each several fine ears. A French lady explained in my hearing the other day, this great multiplying power of the Egyptian wheat by the long rest it had had! It is a great and important discovery for the study of agriculturists.

Since Saturday last, Mr. SUMNER, United States Senator from Massachusetts, has been daily seen promenading our Boulevards, looking very well after his voyage across the Ocean. MALAKOFF.

Comparison between the Popular Forms of Government in the United States and Great Britain.

From the London Times, March 28.

By a coincidence of occasions the two great Anglo-Saxon communities of the world will in the space of a single month have laid the foundations of new Governments for their respective countries. In America these alterations of policy are according to fixed laws, and with the regularity of a machine. After four years of office, the President and Administration of the United States are shunbrock from their duties on the 4th of March, and as the clock strikes 12 on that day the existing Government gives place to another. In England the course of affairs is different. The Usher of the Black Rod can, indeed, convey to our legislative body in a few brief words the tidings that dispersion awaits them, but the event, except that it must occur once in seven years, is not assigned to any fixed season or period. It is accident alone which on this occasion has brought the constitutional solemnities of the two countries into signal and striking contrast, nor do we think that, upon temperate reflection, a comparison of the rival institutions will leave us much to repine at on this side of the Atlantic.

The American Congress, according to pure Democratic theory, may certainly appear to be more absolutely a creation of the people than the British House of Commons, for the members of a constituency determine the numbers of its representatives, votes are taken by ballot, and members are paid. We do not pretend, indeed, to doubt that Congress does give an effective representation of American opinion, but Congress is not the only power in the State established by popular election. The President himself, the head of the Administration, is also appointed in the polling-booths of the country, and we have recently witnessed the thoroughly electioneering character of which this *mighty contest partakes. The President of the United* States does, beyond all question, personify the choice of the people, but the suffragies are given without power of revocation, and they commit the great constituency of the Union for four years together, on many most important points, to the guidance and policy of a single man. An American Administration cannot, except by a solemn and express renewal of public confidence, last longer than four years; but four years, as regards its controlling authority, it must last, whatever may be its mistakes, its incompetence, or its perversity; nor is any opportunity afforded to the public of reconsidering its resolution. There is no "appeal to the country," no consultation of "the constituencies," no "want of confidence vote" practicable. At the appointed period, indeed, the constitutional fabric will be submitted to the people for reconstruction, but until that hour arrives the electoral decision cannot be rescinded. President FILLMORE might, if he had so pleased, have disturbed or destroyed the relations of the Union with any State in the universe, against all the opinions of his constituents, but until the 4th of this month his authority could not be impeached nor his policy effectually controlled. The attributes and power of this great appointment are derived, it is true, in the first instance, from the voice of the whole community, but when the ostensibility has spoken the word the vow is irrevocable, and for a certain term of years the President and the people are indissoluble joined together.

With these institutions compare our own. The office of Prime Minister depends virtually upon the votes of Parliament, nor could it be retained without the confidence of the House of Commons; but from this House of Commons their lies at any time an appeal to the constituencies, and Lord PALMERSTON is at this moment challenging the judgment of the country as completely as Mr. BUCHANAN did last Autumn. If the verdict of the constituencies proves to be such as there is every reason to anticipate, his Lordship as the First Minister of the Crown, will represent the decision of the electors with as much faithfulness as the American President. Here, however, the resemblance ends, and the contrast—as we think to the advantage of England—will be found to begin. Not only do our institutions provide other powers to ballast and trim the vessel of the State when careering under the impulse of popular will, but this will, itself, is open at all times to correction or revocation. Not only can the House of Commons be reconstituted, but even without reconstitution, and while composed of the same elements, it can withdraw, at brief notice, that confidence on which the Administration relies. It is under no necessity of waiting for a fixed period, or of enduring the miseries of an ill-starred union till the appointed hour of divorce and release. A vote of censure or want of confidence can be moved by any member in the House, and, if carried, will subvert the Government. Such a measure as a "popular" Minister exists, as far as this country is concerned, only in the imagination of Mr. CUMMING. Applied to American institutions, the phrase may be indeed, be more justifiable, for there the country stands metrically to its first vote; but in England the offices of Government are always held during pleasure. The very Parliament which Lord PALMERSTON will have to meet, however his popularity might have influenced the elections, could abandon him as soon as it was formed; and, if there were good reason for the proceeding, the opinion of the country would support it. The approbation justly yielded to the Premier's past services gives him no kind of impunity or irresponsibility for the future. His security does not extend to his forthcoming policy, except in so far as that policy shall continue to receive public approval. The country will not be tied or bound to him in any way whatever. He cannot commit us to any unpopular or unpatriotic course. If, instead of despatching such reinforcements to China as will place our countrymen beyond risk of harm, and establish our relations with the Chinese on a safe and respectable footing, he were to adopt the alternative he has himself described, and surrender the honor of England to those treacherous Barbarians, Parliament would terminate his Administration without waiting for the 4th of March, 1857. The country in answering the appeal of the Government, not as exempting that Government from future accountability, or as voting it a definite lease of power, but simply as acknowledging service rendered, and accepting it as a pledge for more. We can only augur the future from the past. Lord PALMERSTON and his colleagues have earned the approval of the country by what they have done, and it is not only in the hope, but, what is far more important, on the reciprocal condition, that their policy shall continue to be satisfactory, that the suffrages of the constituencies are confidently expected, will confirm them in power.

We cannot but consider that in the balance of those institutions the scale of British freedom preponderates, and we believe, indeed, notwithstanding the demonstrations to the contrary which might be offered on paper, that we are in the enjoyment of a much more genuine political liberty than our Transatlantic kinsmen. They stand now committed, as regards their foreign policy, to Mr. BUCHANAN—a man of high abilities, no doubt, and unquestionably the President of their own free choice; but, though they chose him, they must also keep him, whereas no electoral judgment, however strongly pronounced, will commit us to Lord PALMERSTON any further than as regards the approval of his past acts. If his foreign policy should become pusillanimous or perilous, weak or wanton, "turbulent" or "aggressive," in the eyes of the Legislature, he will lose the support at once on which he leans, and the impending verdict of the constituencies will not avail him one jot. If he should point, under such circumstances, to the suffrages this week recorded in favor of his policy, he would be promptly told that the favor in question, to be worth anything must be continuous, and that, whatever willingness to support him might have been entertained by a Parliament at its first assembling, the confidence of that body could only be retained by the same merits which acquired it. Lord PALMERSTON and his colleagues have, in our opinion, deserved the approbation of the constituencies, and we believe they will obtain it, but they will not be taken for better or worse for four years to come.

The Threatened War Between Spain and Mexico.

ALTERATION IN THE SPANISH PLACE OF CAMPAIGN—AN INVADING FORCE TO BE LANDED.

A Madrid letter of March 21, in the *Pays*, states that the Mexican affair appears to be entering on a new phase. It seems certain that even in the case of an arrangement being made the Spanish squadron will land a force, which will occupy a point on the Mexican territory until the execution of whatever may be agreed to be done. This force will protect Spanish subjects, whom, it is alleged, the Mexican Government is not in a condition to protect on account of the state of anarchy in which the country now is.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Post*, writing on the 21st of March, says:

"Nothing further has transpired as to the intentions of the Government with respect to Mexico. The agent of that Republic has not yet arrived in Madrid, but he may be expected this evening, as by telegraph we have heard of his departure from Paris. Although Señor LAFRAGUA will not be received officially, the Government will hear what he has to say. It is doubtful if any large military force will be dispatched to Mexico. In the first instance Tampico and San Juan will be taken possession of by the squadron, and held until the amounts are paid by the Mexican Government, indemnity granted to the families of the victims, and the expenses of the war paid. By such cautious but energetic measures the Government will sustain the dignity of the nation without incurring the risks of a campaign on shore and a large attendant outlay they can ill afford."

A telegraphic dispatch states that the first division of the Spanish squadron for Mexico was expected to weigh anchor for the Havana on the 25th.

Neapolitan Atrocities.

INVENTION OF A HORRIBLE INSTRUMENT OF TORTURE—EXPERIMENTS ON PRISONERS.

Turin (March 21) Correspondence of the London Times.

His Majesty of the Two Sicilies has recently introduced a new luxury into his prison discipline in addition to the many already existing. It is called a cap of silence, (*cuffia di silenzio*,) and both for the particular purpose for which it is ostensibly applied, and as an instrument of torture generally, it may, perhaps, be considered superior in refinement to the celebrated "iron mask" of any of the engines of antiquity. The invention is due to Signor RAIOSA, Inspector of Police at Palermo, and it appears to have been so highly approved by the King of Naples that he immediately decorated the talented and philanthropic gentleman with the order of FRANCIS I.

This cap, or *cuffia*, consists of a circular band of steel, passing around the head just above the eyes, with a semicircular band of the same material connecting it over the top of the head from ear to ear attached to this superstructure is a thin strap of steel wire, growing broader towards the bottom, so as to confine the lower jaw completely, and make it utterly impossible to articulate when the hands on the head are properly secured on, and to complete the adjustment there is a strap of leather with a buckle attached to the chin strap, which passes round the back of the neck, just below the ears, and keeps the latter firm in its place. It is said that the first experiments made with this novel instrument of torture were on two persons called LO-RE and DE MENTOR, and that the former suffered so much from it that he remained senseless for some time, and a gaoler who saw him, believing the man to be dying, ran and fetched a doctor and a priest without asking Signor RAIOSA's permission. When the doctor and priest arrived, Signor RAIOSA consented to allow the cap to be removed from the unfortunate prisoner, who was at length restored to life, after a scalpel bleeding and other remedies; but he endured a punishment of 15 blows of a stick to the gaoler, in order to check his over zealous charity in future.

THE RUMORED ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN NAPLES AND THE WESTERN POWERS.

Naples (March 19) Correspondence of the London Times.

For several days the report has been circulating on the Exchange and in the city that the difficulties between the allied Powers and the Government of the Two Sicilies were, if not arranged, at least on the point of being so. All that I know for certain is this, that a communication was made, directly or indirectly, by this Government to the effect that it was ready to consent to a *pourparler* on a given basis. This communication would arrive, it was expected, in Paris last Saturday night. The basis I have heard mentioned is an enlargement of the Argentine treaty, —that is to say, a wider system of transportation is to be adopted, which is to be baptized "an amnesty," and so His Majesty is to come forth clear from his present embarrassment. It is asserted by those who are supposed to be well informed, that the King begins to feel the extreme isolation of his position, and would willingly enter again into the comity of nations, but if it is by such a way as is now suggested it will reflect great dishonor on those who have withdrawn from his friendship and leave all the elements of discontent and strife as active as ever, because not a single, social or political evil will have been removed.

The Diplomatic Rupture between Austria and Piedmont.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government, in recalling its representatives from Turin, addressed a circular dispatch, setting forth the reasons by which it is guided, to its agents at the European Courts. A letter from Berlin, published by the *Nord*, contains a summary of the dispatch on this subject.

According to this summary, the Cabinet of Vienna is not only dissatisfied with Count CAVOUR's reply to its complaints of the Piedmontese press, and of the tolerance with which these attacks are treated by the Sardinian Government, but it sees a new offence in the language used by that Government on the occasion of the debates which have taken place relative to the fortifications of Alessandria.

The dispatch adds, that "the Austrian Government has become convinced that Piedmont seeks to place itself at the head of the revolutionary movement in Italy—a movement of which the success would be the destruction of the Austrian domination in Italy. Piedmont pursues, then, a policy which not only tends to disturb social order in Italy, but even to totally change the European political system established by the treaties of Vienna.

In presence of these facts, Austria deems that her dignity will no longer permit her to maintain official relations with Sardinia. Nevertheless, Count BUOL, in informing the foreign courts of the step which Austria has determined to take, declares formally that this measure will not be followed by others of a more hostile character, and that in any event Austria will

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Clinton did not desire to conduct the case. He [illegible] for the Assistant District Attorney, desiring [illegible] wished to make the objection broader, [illegible] to any one conducting the case for [illegible] except the District Attorney.

[illegible] had no desire to do the duty of the [illegible] Attorney, and particularly in this case. He [illegible] the District Attorney's assistant, and he [illegible] would be delayed until he should [illegible]

[illegible] afterwards Mr. Sedgwick appeared, and after [illegible] counsel for the Coroner commenced [illegible] for the day, and allow Mr. [illegible] with the understanding that either [illegible] or the Assistant, should be [illegible] the examination in future.

[illegible] when the first witness called was [illegible] Mary Dolan, who being sworn, was examined by the Coroner:

Q—Do you know the deceased? A—Short-hand [illegible]

[illegible] Q—Did you present at the inquest held by Coroner [illegible] A—I was.

[illegible] Q—Do you know Mary Dorchester? A—I was.

[illegible] Q—Do you recollect the witness, Mary Dolan, being present when the witness, John T [illegible] was examined? A—I was.

[illegible] Q—Do you hear that witness state, in answer to [illegible] what was his (the witness') occupation?

[illegible] Q—Did you hear the witness say, in answer to [illegible] that attracts you—if you recollect [illegible] were peculiar, and raised a laugh at the time; but still "I am a distiller," then he [illegible] and gesticulate added, in a laughing tone, [illegible] of liquid death"

[illegible] Q—Did you hear what was said, if anything, by the Coroner, or the witness, Mary Donohue, as to her [illegible] tail behind her? Give the words of the [illegible] as you can. All he said, and why he [illegible] you know why he did say it.

[illegible] on the ground that the expression alleged to be offensive is admitted in the answer. Objection overruled and exception taken.]

[illegible] Q—In that portion of Mary Donohue's testimony, [illegible] Dorchester was waiting her answer, the Coroner [illegible] "I know that you carried your tail behind you, Mary;" the word "Mary" may [illegible] or after the first two words; it may [illegible] "I know, Mary," do; these are the words [illegible] recollect them; as to the reason why [illegible] cannot answer; I could only [illegible] short-hand notes at the time.]

[illegible] Q—Do you recollect the Coroner's language [illegible] and when, was?

[illegible] Q—Was the short-hand [illegible] and objection sustained.]

[illegible] Q—Did you present at that inquest, when she was examined, by the Coroner? A—I was present when she was sworn.

[illegible] Q—Do you recollect the Coroner's language [illegible] A—I can't recollect such a question as [illegible] in the course of such a long examination. I remember distinctly such expressions as [illegible] being peculiar; if I had more of the [illegible] I could recollect.

[illegible] Q—Were the remarks which struck you as [illegible] of Mr. Stewart? A—Mr. Stewart [illegible] trying to a conversation he had with [illegible] in which she, first Dorchester, [illegible] against Ale Will to Dr. Hewitt; Mr. [illegible] door and saw some improper liberties taken [illegible] with his, Mr. Stewart's, arm; at that [illegible] the Coroner asked her, "I [illegible] the door open?" [illegible] Q—Did you hear the Coroner ask Mr. Stewart, when the quest [illegible] Mrs. Cunningham in the room at the time [illegible] what was said thereafter by the [illegible] Dorchester? A—I am not [illegible] objection [illegible] I can't recollect such a question as [illegible] in the course of such a long examination [illegible] remember distinctly such expressions as [illegible] being peculiar; if I had more of the [illegible] I could recollect.

[illegible] Q—Were the remarks which struck you as [illegible] of Mr. Stewart? A—Mr. Stewart [illegible] trying to a conversation he had with [illegible] in which she, first Dorchester, [illegible] against Ale Will to Dr. Hewitt; Mr. [illegible] door and saw some improper liberties taken [illegible] with his, Mr. Stewart's, arm; at that [illegible] the Coroner asked her, "I [illegible] the door open?" [illegible]

[illegible] Q—Did you hear the Coroner ask Mr. Stewart, when the quest [illegible] Mrs. Cunningham in the room at the time [illegible] what was said thereafter by the [illegible] Dorchester? A—He wrote down his answer. We were all amused at it at the time. And [illegible] it, adding, I think, "I will put that down [illegible] the learned doctor."

[illegible] Q—Do you remember the manner of the Coroner [illegible] the witness—a practical joke? [Objected to and question [illegible]

[illegible] Q—I would like to know whether the Coroner [illegible] the same right to be amused as any [illegible]

[illegible] Q—It is but fair to add that the manner of [illegible] accordingly answered as to amuse [illegible]

[illegible] Q—Do you recollect about the Coroner to the witness as to whether he (the witness) gave her (Mrs. [illegible] Cunningham) the wink, if so, what [illegible] the question? A—I recollect some [illegible] which occurred in this way: Hi [illegible] testifying as to an appointment made by [illegible] with Mrs. Cunningham, before she was [illegible] I don't know what her maiden name was; in [illegible] The signal between them was to have been [illegible] a handkerchief, I believe. Some one [illegible] there in his place, gave the signal [illegible] winked at her. The Coroner said "did you never give her the wink [illegible] or something of that kind. It was a kind [illegible] as he was writing down the testimony.

[illegible] Q—Was the conversation between by Mr. Jordan—Q—Mr. Ward [illegible] you present when a woman called Harriet [illegible] was examined? A—I was

[illegible] Q—Did you take notes of the examination? A—I [illegible]

[illegible] Q—Did you report the whole of her examination? [illegible] took notes of it; the whole of her examination [illegible] took place on the day I was there; I don't know [illegible] she was examined at any other time or not. [illegible] the Coroner say anything to her about carriage [illegible] A—No.

[illegible] Q—Do you recollect how many reporters besides [illegible] were taking notes there? A—I can't say, [illegible] several.

[illegible] Q—What paper did you report for? A—I reported [illegible] DAILY TIMES, in conjunction with other reporters.

[illegible] Q—Do you know who reported for the *Herald*? A—I know several.

[illegible] Q—Did Mary Donohue, while testifying, appear [illegible] A—I could hardly say she was amused, as I mentioned the term.

[illegible] Q—Was she at her ease? A—No, she was not perfectly at her ease.

[illegible] Q—How near was she to the Coroner during her [illegible] when he made the remark about her [illegible] tail? A—I don't suppose there could [illegible] more than two feet between them.

[illegible] Q—What did she exhibit that she was not perfectly at her ease? A—In her manner of giving her [illegible]

[illegible] Q—Is all the answer you can give to the last question? A—That answer was that—

[illegible] Q—Is that all the answer you can give to the last question? A—I can give you a longer answer if you [illegible]

[illegible] Q—Is that all the answer you can give to that question? A—Yes, sir.

[illegible] Q—Is that all the answer you can? A—Her manner was that of one who was not accustomed to [illegible] the late hour of an unusually strange circumstance [illegible] and appeared a little nervous and agitated.

[illegible] Q—Was any gentleman in the room at the time Dorchester or Hildreth was examined? A—No, not [illegible] Court's (Sheriff's) office.

[illegible] Q—Was Mr. Jordan in the room at the time [illegible] Dorchester was examined? A—No, not [illegible] I did not see him; I am perfectly satisfied he was not [illegible]

[illegible] Q—Where do you reside? A—In Brooklyn, No. [illegible]

[illegible] Q—Were you at any time present at an examination of the person of Mrs. Cunningham?

Mr. Jordan supposed the only question that could be put to the witness was this, viz. to the effect [illegible] The Assistant District Attorney [illegible] was asked.

The Assistant District Attorney [illegible] that he was [illegible] the Coroner [illegible] the charge preferred by [illegible] in the Common Pleas Court [illegible] Before any testimony had been taken [illegible] the District Attorney or his assistant [illegible] to conduct. If for the prosecution, [illegible] Mr. Clinton to conduct the case [illegible] the impression that it would [illegible] day; but as Mr. Clinton was again [illegible] the District Attorney absent, he went in [illegible] objection, in which he was sustained by [illegible]

Mr. Clinton did not desire to conduct the case. He [illegible] for the Assistant District Attorney, desiring [illegible]

[illegible] wished to make the objection broader, [illegible] to any one conducting the case for [illegible] except the District Attorney.

[illegible] had no desire to do the duty of the [illegible] Attorney, and particularly in this case. He [illegible] the District Attorney's assistant, and he [illegible] would be delayed until he should [illegible]

[illegible] afterwards Mr. Sedgwick appeared, and after [illegible] counsel for the Coroner commenced [illegible] for the day, and allow Mr. [illegible] with the understanding that either [illegible] or the Assistant, should be [illegible] the examination in future.

[illegible] when the first witness called was [illegible] Mary Dolan, who being sworn, was examined by the Coroner:

Q—Do you know the deceased? A—Short-hand [illegible]

[illegible] Q—Did you present at the inquest held by Coroner [illegible] A—I was.

[illegible] Q—Do you know Mary Dorchester? A—I was.

[illegible] Q—Do you recollect the witness, Mary Dolan, being present when the witness, John T [illegible] was examined? A—I was.

[illegible] Q—Do you hear that witness state, in answer to [illegible] what was his (the witness') occupation?

[illegible] Q—Did you hear the witness say, in answer to [illegible] that attracts you—if you recollect [illegible] were peculiar, and raised a laugh at the time; but still "I am a distiller," then he [illegible] and gesticulate added, in a laughing tone, [illegible] of liquid death"

[illegible] Q—Did you hear what was said, if anything, by the Coroner, or the witness, Mary Donohue, as to her [illegible] tail behind her? Give the words of the [illegible] as you can. All he said, and why he [illegible] you know why he did say it.

[illegible] on the ground that the expression alleged to be offensive is admitted in the answer. Objection overruled and exception taken.]

[illegible] Q—In that portion of Mary Donohue's testimony, [illegible] Dorchester was waiting her answer, the Coroner [illegible] "I know that you carried your tail behind you, Mary;" the word "Mary" may [illegible] or after the first two words; it may [illegible] "I know, Mary," do; these are the words [illegible] recollect them; as to the reason why [illegible] cannot answer; I could only [illegible] short-hand notes at the time.]

[illegible] Q—Did you recollect the Coroner's language [illegible] and when, was?

[illegible] Q—Was the short-hand [illegible] and objection sustained.]

[illegible] Q—Did you present at that inquest, when she was examined, by the Coroner? A—I was present when she was sworn.

[illegible] Q—Do you recollect the Coroner's language [illegible] A—I can't recollect such a question as [illegible] in the course of such a long examination. I

We have received per the above steamer,
A choice lot of Real Valued Lace Veils, from $4 upwards.
French Lace Veils, new patterns.
Thread Lace Veils, Blonde and Guipures.
Thread do. do. in every style.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 478 Broadway.

NEW EMBROIDERIES, LACES, &c.,
Per Washington.
2,000 embroidered Mosaic Sets and Collars, from $1 per set.
2,000 embroidered Jaconet do., from $1 to $1 50.
800 Jaconet and Swiss do., from $1 50 to $4.
Bayeux, Bayeux Muslins and Lawns, and Bands, all patterns.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 478 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILK R. ROBES,
Purchased at late Auction Sales.
Paris Silk Flounced Robes, $40.
Rich China Jasper Robes, $60.
Extra Super Silk Robes Gauzes, $60.
Cheap at $80.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 478 Broadway.

SPRING MANTILLAS IN SILK AND LACE,
Of all the latest styles.
And at low prices.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 478 Broadway.

ELEGANT LACE SHAWL MANTLES.
Entire new designs to our order
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 478 Broadway.

NEW SILKS, NEW SHAWLS,
NEW BURMAHS, NEW POPLINS,
NEW CHALLIES, NEW BRILLIANTS.
SILKS.—300 pieces newest styles spring silks, purchased at Auction do. 62½ to 87½, worth 75 to 87½ do.
Also, 400 pieces extra rich Bayadere China and Jasper striped and plaid Silks, comprising some of the richest goods imported, are offered 25 and 50 per yard less than the usual prices.
SHAWLS.—2,000 Broche and Gold Border Stella Shawls, warranted. Sewed Borders from $6 50 to $6 00, the cheapest goods in the City.
Also, 1,000 printed Border Stella Shawls $2 and $2 25, worth $3.
700 pieces Burmah Stripes, a new article for Spring wear, as low as 10 cts. per yard.
70 pieces of Donal Plaid, elegant goods, very cheap.
100 pieces Paris Lustre in plain colors, an excellent substitute for Silk.
1,200 pieces new Challies and De Laines, mostly purchased at auction, from 18 up.
Brilliants; 6 cases French Brilliants, extra quality, will be opened this morning. H. B. CLAFF & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., corner of Monroe.

A GREAT SACRIFICE IN
MOURNING GOODS!
The undersigned having purchased at an enormous sacrifice, for cash, the following large lots of desirable
MOURNING GOODS,
a quick sale being indispensable, the very low prices named is a measure to
6 cases FRENCH LAWNS, warranted, 1c. per yard.
6 cases FRENCH ORGANDIES, warranted, 1c. 3d. per yard.
3 cases FRENCH ORGANDIE ROBES, 3 flounces, $2 50 per robe.
3 cases FRENCH JACONET ROBES, 3 flounces, $2 per robe.
2 cases BLACK BAREGES, very fine, 9c. and 2c. 6d. per yard.
1 case RICH SILKS, 8c. and 6c. per yard.
2 cases fine PERSIAN DE LAINES, 1c. per yard.
N. B.—The attention of City and country merchants is requested.
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 651 Broadway, between Spring and Prince.

MOURNING GOODS.
BLACK CRAPE MARETZ.
BLACK ALAPACA. BLACK MUSLIN DE LAIN,
BLACK GALICO. BLACK BOMBAZINE,
BLACK GINGHAM.
Grenadines, Bareges, and Crapes, and all goods suitable for mourning, always on hand and for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

AT MOLYNEUX BELLS,
Is the place for ladies to suit themselves in the selection of their summer mantillas. His stock is all new and consists of the best assortment of
Styles Manufactured
In the best manner, Which will be
Offered at the Lowest prices.
No. 55 Canal-st., near Broadway.

CONTINUATION OF SALE TO CLOSE BUSINESS.
AT NO. 767 BROADWAY.
Plain colored silks at 75c. per yard, worth 12s.
White and Lavender Moire Antiques, 3s. per yd., worth 4s.
Rich Organdy, Muslin de Chinz, &c., robes, lace and embroideries, must be sold this and the next week to close business, at
A. JAKOBI & CO.,
No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Will open, on Monday, April 12, several cases of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS,
at 25 per cent. below the regular prices.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley place.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.
Full assortment of Spring styles now ready,
RETAILED AT JOBBERS' PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just received, per steamer *Asia*, a magnificent selection of
NEW SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
Comprising the latest Paris styles.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley place.

AT NO. 767 BROADWAY.
SALE TO CLOSE BUSINESS.
The entire stock of dry goods, laces, embroideries shawls, &c., must be sold this and the next week to close business, at
A. JAKOBI & CO.'S,
No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
200 at 62, worth $1 50, will be offered on Monday, the 12th inst.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

PARIS EMBROIDERED BANDS,
THE FINEST GOODS MADE,
Much below the usual prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FOULARD SILKS.
Beautiful Foulard Silks, 4s. to 6s.
Foulard Silk Robes, $8 to $10.
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer-st.

MANTILLAS. MANTILLAS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now on exhibition their Spring importations of PARIS MANTILLAS, together with a large assortment of their own manufacture, which for beauty and elegance cannot be surpassed.
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

PRINTED LAWNS! PRINTED LAWNS!
AT THE CLOSING SALE, NO. 767 BROADWAY.
10,000 yards, sale of styles, at 1c. 6d., worth 9c. 6d.
10,000 yards, beautiful small figures, at 1c., worth 2c.
A. JAKOBI & CO.,
No. 767 Broadway, below 9th-st.

BAREGE ROBES.
Just received, from late Auction Sales, a large lot of BAREGE ROBES,
At $4 50 each, a great bargain. At
JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

BAREGE ROBES.
Plaid Flounced Barege Robes, $6 to $7 50.
LANE & PORTER,
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
SPRING IMPORTATIONS,
Will be offered at reduced prices, on Monday, the 12th.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

SILKS, SILKS.
Just received from auction a large lot of beautiful silks, which will be sold at 62½ cents per yard,
JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway.

EMBROIDERED FRENCH BANDS,
In wide widths, suitable for basques, for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer.

SPRING MANTLES,
BENSON & WILSON, No. 61 Canal-st.
Are now exhibiting their importations of the latest Paris novelties. Opposite Mercer-st.

REMOVAL.—MRS. GAYNOR BEGS TO INFORM her numerous patrons and the ladies generally, that she is about removing her corset establishment from No. 262 6th-av., to the large and commodious store
NO. 662 BROADWAY,
Between 13th and 14th sts.
and will open on Tuesday, April 14, with an elegant assortment of all kinds of Corsets, Skirts, &c. It is her intention to continue both in Broadway and her old store, No. 45 3d-av., the same reasonable charges that have heretofore given such general satisfaction.
MRS. T. H. GAYNOR,
No. 662 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.
and No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL THIS DAY open the store Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., next door to the corr. of 14th-st., for the sale of a well-assorted stock of Dry Goods, consisting in part of Silks, Silk Robes, Barege Robes, Printed Lawns, Jaconets and Cambrics, Sheeting, Embroideries, Hosiery and Gloves, with a well-selected stock of Table, Shirting, and Sheeting Linens, Domestics, &c., &c.
APRIL 10, 1857. ORRIN TAYLOR.

WET AND DAMAGED GOODS.—THE BALance of these goods from the late wrecks, consisting of Boots, Shoes, cloths, diapers, prints, ginghams, de laines, Poplins, cambrics, muslins, linen, collars, &c., will be sold off at reduced prices by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

BLACK AND COLORED FINEAPPLE AND Brocade Grenadines, Lustrous, Plaid Silks, &c. Tissues, Crapes, Paris de Santoucks, Poult de Soie, just received, for wholesale and retail, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 632 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—OUR LACE STOCK HAS BEEN Removed to No. 49 Bleecker-st.
PETER ROBERTS & CO.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS FROM AUCTION.
2,000 STELLA SHAWLS, finest Barege, at $2 50 each. Great Bargains.
1,000 PLAITED CASHMERE SHAWLS, all colors, $2 each; worth $3.
SMALL WOOL PALM LEAF SHAWLS, $2 each. Very cheap.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
Third door from Monroe st.

CHEAP SILKS—CHEAP SILKS,
FROM AUCTION.
7,000 yards New Plaid Foulards from auction, at 3s. 6d. per yard; very desirable.
10 lots white, new styles, 4c. and 5c. 6d.
Ladies, call very early and buy bargains.
ALEXANDER JUST, Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
Third door from Monroe.

LINEN TABLE DAMASKS,
TWO CASES SLIGHTLY WET,
2 YARDS WIDE, HEAVY, AND ALL LINEN,
AT 56, 62 AND 75 CENTS.
THE GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED.
BRINCK & RUSSELL,
No. 213 Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FRENCH BRILLIANTS,
FROM AUCTION.
17,000 yards yard-wide French Brilliants, selling at 1s. per yard, worth 2s., at
ALEXANDER JUST'S,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
Third door from Monroe.

POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS
AT NO. 347 BROADWAY.
Closing the business.
The splendid collection
OF RICH GOODS
Must be disposed of
Before 1st of May, Regardless of cost,
At private sale, In quantities
To suit customers. G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.
N. B.—Country ladies visiting the City are invited to call.

TABLE DAMASKS AND LINEN SHEETINGS.
At the
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
10,000 dollars horse-covering goods
Now selling at
30 PER CENT. BELOW
COST OF IMPORTATION.
A rare opportunity is thus offered to families for buying
Their goods at extremely
LOW PRICES.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

BAREGE DE LAINE DRESSES
At the
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
500 barege de laine dresses
At 25c. each, worth 37½c.,
Offered for sale
THIS WEEK ONLY.
Ladies wishing to procure
Bargains will
PLEASE CALL EARLY.
Store fixtures for sale. G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

PRINTED GAMBRIC BREAKFAST ROBES
AT THE
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
Now being offered
AT
$2 50, each worth $4 50.
Only a few left of the 1,000 received per steamer a few weeks ago.
STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.
Another great reduction in prices,
At the
Great closing sale
On Monday, April 12,
The balance of silks
Will be offered at lower prices than can be found
At any other house,
As they must be sold at once
To close the business.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

THE LAST OF THE ALBONI PLAIDS
At the
GREAT CLOSING SALE.
500 Alboni plaid dresses
62 75 each, worth $5.
The ladies are informed that the above are the last of the goods which we shall be able to offer at $2 75 each.
G. B. WILLIAMS,
No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

THE GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF THE LARGEST STOCK OF CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES AND PLATED WARE IN AMERICA.
Will commence this week with the following prices:

GAS FIXTURES.

	Our Price.	Usual Price.
Hall Lamps, each	$4 00	$4 50
Full Brackets, 1 Light, each	50	75
Parlor Chandeliers, 3 Lights, each	9 00	10 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 4 Lights, each	9 00	14 00
Parlor Chandeliers, 6 Lights, each	15 00	22 00
Bedroom Folding Brackets, each	75	1 00

GLASS, CHINA AND IRON STONEWARE.

Cut-glass Goblets, the dozen	$1 75	$2 00
Cut-glass Champagnes, the dozen	1 50	2 00
Cut glass Wines, the dozen	2 75	3 50
White China Tea sets, 44 pieces	3 75	5 00
White Toilet sets, 10 pieces	1 00	2 00
White Dinner sets, 154 pieces	16 00	25 00

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Silver-plated Tea sets, 4 pieces	$27 00	$30 00
Silver-plated Tea Kettles	11 00	13 00
Silver-plated Coffee Urns	11 00	15 00
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	6 25	10 00
Silver-plated Casters	4 75	7 50
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 75	5 00
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	4 00	6 00
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 50	2 50

CUT OUT
this advertisement and bring it with you.
A. D. BAILEY & CO.,
Our original and well-established stand, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

REMOVAL.
R. T. WILDE begs leave to announce his removal from Nos. 20 and 22 John-st., to the new store,
NO. 261 BROADWAY,
Corner of Murray-st., (opposite the City Hall.)
The undersigned opens his new warerooms with the most complete stock ever offered to the trade, comprising SILK GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
SILK AND FANCY BONNETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
DRESS CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
BONNET FRAMES, &c., &c.
To which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited.
R. T. WHITE,
Importer and Manufacturer.

NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Utica Mills Sheeting Muslins, 2¼ yards wide, 20c. per yard.
Wamsutta Sheeting Muslins, yard wide, 11½c. per yard.
Long Cloth Muslins, yard wide, 8c. per yard.
Together with a large variety of goods suitable for family use, must be sold this week to close business, at
A. JAKOBI & CO.'S,
No. 767 Broadway (below 9th st.)

MANTILLAS.
LANE & PORTER will open their Spring and Summer MANTILLAS,
On Monday, April 12,
No. 317 (old No. 72) Canal-st., near Mercer.

MILLER & GRANT, HAVING OPENED their new store No. 706 Broadway, invite the attention of ladies to their stock of fine French Embroideries, Point, Chantilly and other Laces, of recent importations, which are unsurpassed in style.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTS for house cleaning, gardening, and any occupation that soils the hand, impervious to water, bleach the hands and render them soft and smooth. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 632 BROADWAY.—A complete assortment of East India and China goods, wholesale and retail. Information or samples of these goods sent per mail.

STRAW GOODS.

STRAW GOODS,
STRAW AND LACE TRIMMINGS,
STRAW AND HAIR TISSUES,
BLONDES,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
GRASSES,
BUDS AND PIQUETS, &c.,
At Wholesale ONLY, at
No. 618 BROADWAY,
Corner of Pearl-st., New-York.
HOMER & KETCHUM.

STRAW GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
BUDS, PIQUETS, &c.,
FOR CASH,
At
No. 618 BROADWAY,
Corner of Pearl-st.,
HOMER & KETCHUM.

CHILDREN'S FANCY STRAW GOODS FOR BOYS, MISSES, AND INFANTS.—A very large assortment of the most beautiful patterns. Call and examine. KELLOGG, manufacturer, No. 129 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

MILLINERY.

STRAW BONNETS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES,
For Ladies and Misses,
Cheap, for cash, at
J. H. HARLEY'S, No. 54 John-st.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, SILK, STRAW, Rural and other millinery goods, at the New Ribbon store, No. 156 Bowery, 24 doors above Broome-st. Also, hoodforms and patterns hooded for the trade.
L. P. TIERALD, No. 154 Bowery, New-York.

AGRICULTURAL.

GENTLEMEN'S ELEGANT IMPROVED FOUNTAIN PENS, FOR THE COUNTRY SEATS AND GARDENS.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

Liverpool.	From New-York.	Liverpool.	From New-York.
Saturday, Jan. 10	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 4	1857
Saturday, Jan. 24	1857	Wednesday, Feb. 18	1857
Saturday, Feb. 7	1857	Wednesday, March 4	1857
Saturday, Feb. 21	1857	Wednesday, March 18	1857
Saturday, March 7	1857	Wednesday, April 1	1857
Saturday, March 21	1857	Wednesday, April 15	1857
Saturday, April 4	1857	Wednesday, April 29	1857
Saturday, April 18	1857	Wednesday, May 13	1857
Saturday, May 2	1857	Wednesday, May 27	1857
Saturday, May 16	1857	Wednesday, June 10	1857
Saturday, June 30	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
HUTCHINS, EDWARD & CO., No. 87 Austin Friars, London.

R. S. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $100; Second Cabin Passage, $60. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wilkinson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Hewitt.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead, green on starboard, and red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, April 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York.....Wednesday, April 15.
NIAGARA, Hewitt, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, April 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York.....Wednesday, April 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, May 6.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York.....Wednesday, May 13.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, May 20.
Berths not secured until paid for. No experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship BRIGSTON, Lawrence, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, May 9, at 12 M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments, and to avoid danger from ice, will not cross the Banks north of 43 degrees, until after the 1st of August.
For freight or passage, having unequalled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 18 Wall-st.
Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.
NOTICE.—The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The U. S. Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAFKINS, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the Mails and Passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock M., from pier No. 37 North River.
PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN:
In First Cabin, Main Saloon.....$75
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon.....70
In Second Cabin.....40
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
No Parcels received on the day of sailing.
All Letters must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or passage, apply to
G. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.
The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail May 16.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, T. A. Worrell, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....75
This ship has five water-tight compartments including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Passage and wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 62 Broadway.
P. S.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 23.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
EDINBURG, 2,600 tons, WM. GUERNSEY, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,800 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 11, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW.....Saturday, April 25, at 12 o'clock M.
EDINBURG.....Saturday, May 9, at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage apply to J. McSYMON,
No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

STEAM FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP.—The splendid and powerful screw-steamship CONSTITUTION, E. POMEROY, Commander, will be dispatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, April 18, from Pier No. 13 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, INCLUDING PROVISIONS.
First Cabin.....$80
Second Cabin.....50
Third Cabin.....30
This steamer has five water-tight compartments, and carries an experienced surgeon. No freight taken after Thursday, April 16, and no bills of lading signed or parcels received on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers,) apply to AUGUST BELMONT, No. 2 Hanover-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock, precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock. The PERSIA will sail on the 25th April.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Cairo, New-Orleans, Pittsburgh, and all points West and Southwest. Pass Dunkirk and Buffalo, New-York Central, Hudson River, Erie, Cleveland and Toledo, Central Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, cheapest and pleasantest route of the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest,
Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office No. 193 Broadway, New-York,
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, April 6, 1857, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier first of Duane-st., as follows, viz:
Dunkirk Express, at 8:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 7:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this train will remain over night at Elmira, and proceed the next morning.
Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., and Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate Stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate Stations.
Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day, (except that the train on Saturday runs only to Hornellsville—thence to Buffalo.)
Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira, with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Dubuque, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NEW-YORK TO BUFFALO, BUFFALO, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 8:00 A. M.; leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rouse's Point at 3:20, Burlington 4:15, Plattsburg 5:15, Rouse's Point 6 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 10½ A. M. (Nov. 1, this train will commence to leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 3:45) leave Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 6:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; arrive at Rutland 3:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.
ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 8, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Brunswick with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.
Commencing Jan. 1, 1857.—
Leave New-York for Boston and intermediate places from Pier No. 1 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. The express train connects at Bordentown with Camden and the New-Jersey Railroad, for Philadelphia, leaving foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.
[illegible]

MARRIAGES.

[illegible]

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
[illegible]

LAND ROUTE.—NEW-YORK TO BOSTON.
[illegible]
SAMUEL NOTT, Agent.

NOTICE.—FARE REDUCED TO BOSTON AND WORCESTER.—On and after Monday, April 6, the fare by the New-York and Boston Steamboat Line will be reduced to $5 to Boston and $4 to Worcester.

REMOVAL.—THE LAKE ONTARIO AND BUFFALO New York Railroad Company (late the Rochester and Genesee Railroad Company) have removed their office from No. 34 William-st. to No. 26 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON.—[illegible] SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL LINE.—[illegible] and fast-sailing steamship JAMES ADGER, [illegible] Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on [illegible] TUESDAY, April 14, at 4 o'clock P. M. [illegible] freight apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and no bills of lading signed at STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 10 [illegible]
The new and magnificent steamship WASHINGTON, Thomas D. Evans, Commander, will succeed the ADGER on SATURDAY, April 18. The favorite steamship OLINDA makes regular trips to Savannah, [illegible] one landing on the St. John's River, Florida. [illegible] with the steamers from New-York, and [illegible] ton every TUESDAY. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $21; to Pilatka, $28.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain Thomas Skinner, will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., at four o'clock P. M., from pier No. 16 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed from Petersburg by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Savannah, &c. Freight taken at the lowest rates. The Roanoke will continue to leave Norfolk early on Friday morning. Through tickets to Richmond, $5; to Petersburg, $4. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $3; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & SANTE, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—The splendid steamship ALABAMA, [illegible] M. S. WOODHULL, will leave for Cove, [illegible] DAY, April 14, from pier No. 1 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only at the office. The owners of this line will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are regularly signed and the value therein expressed.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIA.—KANGAROO LINE.—The splendid A 1 clipper ship GOLDEN EAGLE, [illegible] Commander, will be dispatched for Melbourne, as her appointed day, and be her first ship [illegible] accommodations for passengers and cargo [illegible] are unsurpassed for elegance, convenience and [illegible] Apply on board, Pier No. 16 East River, foot of [illegible] or to MAILLET, LORD & QUEREAU, No. [illegible] st., or GOODEVE, ARNELL & BURTON, [illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.—REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.—On and after this date the rates for passage between New-York and Fall River will be reduced to $2 for cabin passage and $1 for deck passage. The rates for freight will also be reduced to 15c. per foot for ordinary goods, 25c. per foot for boots, shoes, hats and boxes, furniture, apply on board of Pier No. 1 North River, or at freight office on the Pier.

THE STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE LEAVES Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:45 A. M., 12:45, 4, 6 P. M. Leave Harlem at 6, 8, 10½ A. M.; 2, 3½ P. M. 10th and 12th sts., each way. Fare 6 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FIRST-CLASS ACADEMY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The first-class academy, located [illegible] a fortune, made in the business, will be [illegible] and buildings at their fair value, [illegible] and will transfer to the purchaser, if [illegible] about the business in good order. [illegible] ward in advance. The present term will expire [illegible] of May next, when that term will be made to [illegible] patrons, if good standing in the school. [illegible] erty is in such excellent condition as not to require any outlay for improvements, and is located in a [illegible] population of a delightful village, within [illegible] $6,000 on mortgage. Address S. E. [illegible] and Register, to 192 Pearl-st., N. Y.

LUMBER, COAL, &c.—THE SUBSCRIBER [illegible] which he has been engaged with success for [illegible] to any responsible party having the [illegible] cash capital, and good business [illegible] old and permanent business, [illegible] premises for five or ten years. Address, with [illegible] BROWN, [illegible]

HOTEL AND ALE-HOUSE.—[illegible] Second-st. furniture and lease will [illegible] most profitable hotels in New-York City; the [illegible] surpassed, being at one of the principal [illegible] of railroads, omnibus stations, &c. A [illegible] rent and lease connected. The house contains [illegible] rooms, and constantly full. Apply at the [illegible] Room No. 18.

[illegible] PARK.—TWENTY-EIGHT [illegible] 3d land, near Fort Richmond, [illegible] for quarter-footers to [illegible] lands, lots, worth $100 each, [illegible] Harrison-st., next (the school) door to [illegible] $1 50 to purchaser. Apply 110 Chambers-st., room No. 4.

TAN VESSELS FOR SALE.—[illegible] sloops and scows, each of 8000 [illegible] or hire; also WILLIAM MALLORY, [illegible] through the Delaware, Philadelphia, will be [illegible] Apply to JOHN C. BAXTER & SON, [illegible] No. 209 West-st.

$5,500.—$3 MERCHANT TAILOR [illegible] FOR SALE—TO LET.—[illegible] stock, fixtures, and business [illegible] of [illegible] permanent business on Broadway, [illegible] name, MERCHANT TAILOR, this city.

PARTNER OR CAPITALIST.—[illegible] PAY a legitimate business, from [illegible] quired, the income is heavy. This [illegible] seldom offers and is worthy of notice. Apply [illegible] to H. ASHLEY, No. 309 Broadway.

WANTED.—PARTNER TO GO [illegible] Wanted, Herald, [illegible] receipts, or would sell the same. Address [illegible] 189 Delaney-st., New-York, to J. M. G., [illegible]

$80.—WILL BUY THE GOODS [illegible] TURES of a candy, toy, and [illegible] were all new; doing a good business; [illegible] sold to-day or to-morrow at [illegible] factory. Apply for 2 days at No. 208 [illegible]

A CHEAP BUSINESS.—A GENUINE [illegible] BURNING FLUID.—If you want [illegible] use the INDIA RUBBER FLUID [illegible] cannot break or explode. Sold by [illegible] Office & Co., Manufacturers, No. 6 [illegible]

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN GRAY,
(Late TAGGART & GRAY,)
DEALER IN
WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS,
Nos. 15 FULTON AND 2329 FRONT-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
Where he has constantly on hand, and offers for sale, PAINTED PAILS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, BATTING, TWINES, CORDAGE, CEDAR TUBS, SAILS, PIGGINS, COOLERS, CHURNS, WASHBOARDS, LOW CRADLES, WAGONS, CHAIRS AND BARRELS.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
JAMES BEEBE & CO., NO. 264 BROADWAY.
Every article of COOKING APPARATUS, [illegible] Beebe and other Ranges, Ranges, [illegible] Meat Safes, Kitchen Tables, Wooden [illegible] Tin Ware.
SILVER-PLATED GOODS, TEA-SETS, TRAYS, SPOONS, Forks and Knives, and a great variety of [illegible] Rich Castors, of the newest patterns, all of which are warranted to be of the best quality. Tea-Trays, Britannia Ware and Ivory [illegible] Hot-Racks and Chafes to match. Feather Beds made of our own Make. Mattresses of the best quality, hair and straw. JAMES, BEEBE & CO., 264 Broadway, N. Y.

A SENSIBLE WEDDING PRESENT.—What present could be so useful and so appropriate to a young couple just starting on the voyage of life, as a complete set of Rogers's celebrated knives and forks? Call and get an illustrated catalogue gratis.

KEEP COOL.—SILVER-PLATED AND BRITANNIA ice water pitchers will keep water very cool and preserve the ice eight hours. For sale by SHEPARD, WM. SMITH, sign of the Golden Tea Kettle, [illegible] Broadway, near Spring-st.

SKINNER, SIKES, AND NETTLETON'S ALL KINDS [illegible] Lackawanna coal, prime first quality, and all kinds of [illegible] and fishing tackle; [illegible] sale by J. & J. C. CONROY, No. [illegible] New-York.

PEW FOR SALE CHEAP, AND WELL LOCATED in Pilgrim

[illegible]

[illegible] TO ADVERTISERS.

[illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our London and Paris correspondence, received by [illegible], and published in another part of [illegible] to-day, will be read with interest. In [illegible] letter, full particulars will be found of the [illegible] which commenced in Great Britain and [illegible] on the day the steamer left Liverpool. [illegible] system, a general election in England is not held throughout the country at the same time, but each constituency appoints a day for the [illegible] of its own members. The writs for the new Parliament are returnable on the 3rd of April [illegible], but before that time arrives, it will be [illegible] whether Lord PALMERSTON is or is not sustained by the people. His prospects continue fair, and the report that the Emperor of China [illegible] of the doings at Canton, is sure to [illegible] in readiness to conciliate the British, is regarded as a most opportunely, and will probably ensure [illegible] triumph.

[illegible] partial indications of the vote that [illegible] by some of the more important constituencies in the United Kingdom. At the nomination of candidates on the 27th ult., Lord JOHN RUSSELL had the largest show of hands for the City of London; Messrs. BUDGEY & POTTER, for Marylebone; Messrs. ROEBUCK and HANSFIELD, for Sheffield; and Mr. W. COWPER, for Huddersfield. All these gentlemen are anti-ministerial.

[illegible] Paris correspondent gives a *resumé* of the French Press on Mr. BUCHANAN'S Inaugural address. The opinions of our French cotemporaries, in [illegible] present case, are often curious and generally [illegible].

[illegible] Continent of Europe we have intelligence of a temporary diplomatic rupture between Austria and Piedmont. The event affords great satisfaction to Russia, whose hatred of Austria is [illegible]. It is not believed, however, that the difference between Austria and Piedmont will extend [illegible] a temporary interruption of diplomatic intercourse. Spain, it is now said, intends to [illegible] and occupy a position on Mexican territory. The first division of the invading fleet will sail for Havana on the 25th of February. [illegible] are rumors from Naples that King BOMBA is [illegible] to make some concessions in favor of the subjects; but at the same time we read that he has authorized the introduction of a frightful [illegible] of torture, surpassing anything known in the darkest days of the Inquisition. "Experiments" were made upon two unfortunate prisoners, and they were not expected to recover from the terrible effects of the torture. The Neufchatel Conference had resumed its sitting, and it is now stated, on reliable authority, that the differences between Prussia and Switzerland will soon be satisfactorily adjusted.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writing from Montevideo on the 4th of February, says that "Paraguay has refused to ratify the treaty made with the United States, ostensibly because there have been some verbal alterations made in it, but, it is believed, in reality because President LOPEZ wishes first to see the issue of the late Consul [illegible]'s demands for damages."

The New-York Charter bill has at length been passed through both branches of the Legislature—[illegible], on Saturday, having concurred in [illegible] amendments. The Metropolitan Police bill was also virtually passed—the Senate [illegible] their amendment of its provisions by a very decided vote of 27 to 12 in its favor to 5 [illegible] it in some unimportant [illegible]. It will be seen, on reference to our [illegible] summary of Saturday's proceedings, that other matters of importance were [illegible].

Serious trouble has arisen from the Indians in [illegible]. We have a letter dated at Webster City, [illegible] State, March 22, containing the following: "Our town is unusually excited in regard to trouble with the Indians. Nineteen head of cattle have been found near Spirit Lake, about [illegible] northwest of Fort Dodge. The Indians have been committing their depredations [illegible] these, and are daily growing bolder [illegible] in their attacks. The people of this and the adjoining towns are raising men and ammunition. A company will leave Fort Dodge on the 24th well provided for, and determined to avenge their murdered brothers and friends."

The investigation into Coroner CONNERY's conduct on the "Grand Burdell Inquest" was resumed on Saturday. Only one witness, Mr. WARDWELL, a reporter, was examined. Next Friday the case will come up again.

The Broadway Tabernacle Society have purchased the lots on the northeast corner of Thirty-fourth street and Sixth-avenue, for $78,000, and will soon commence building on it.

There were 438 deaths in the City last week, an increase of 17 over the number of the week previous.

[illegible] OSBORN and SAMUEL TAYLOR, first [illegible] of the *Samuel Finzer*, were examined on Saturday, before United States Commissioner [illegible], charged with having caused the death of one of the crew, named WILLIAMS, on the voyage from China, by beating and ill treating him. The evidence, conflicting badly, the [illegible] was discharged. A similar complaint was made against the same for the murder of "Dutch Bill" on the voyage a few days ago.

An examination was held on Saturday by Mr. Commissioner SHIELDS, in the case of JOHN SHARPE, second mate of the *Chesapeake*, charged with cruelly beating a sailor of the ship named JAS. W. GOODE, during the recent voyage from London to this port. Several witnesses testified that the second mate inflicted upon Goode very severe and lasting injuries. The Commissioner reserved his decision until to-day.

Mayor WOOD sat City Judge BOSWORTH, last week, and appointed three men, Police Commissioners, viz: MIKE MORAHAN for First Ward, in place of HALPIN, whose term of office expired. J[illegible]

[illegible] of office expired. They are respectively Germans, Irishmen and Americans, the former to the exclusion of the Fifth-ward, and the latter to that of the Ninth Ward.

The Turkish Press.

The Turkish Government, says the last news from Europe, has established a registration and censorship of the press on the French model. As in the whole Empire there are only three or four published—and only one of these in Turkish—and as they are all small scraps of paper filled with lamentations, *à la Française*, of the powers that be, this measure is not likely to press heavily upon the public. The *Journal de Constantinople*, the chief of the lot, is published in French, and owes its existence mainly to a subscription from the State, which it repays by lavish glorification of the Sultan, the Pashas in office for the time being, and the general excellence of the Turkish Constitution in Church and State. Number two is the *Presse d'Orient*, another French print, taking a precisely similar view of public affairs, the only difference between it and its colleague being that arising out of the deadly animosity which exists between the editors, and which led to a duel with small swords, little more than a year ago, between the rival "publicists." These two are published in Pera—the Frank quarter of the capital, and are indebted for their circulation to the French reading merchants and dealers there, and in the ports on the Black Sea and the Danube. They have a cotemporary in Smyrna, the precise name of which we forget; but its resemblance to them is in all respects so great as to render its title a matter of no importance. The Turkish journal of Stamboul—the official *Gazette*—contains only decrees and appointments, and translations of the more striking bits of brag which appear in the columns of its "gravner" colleagues. Its circulation, strange as it may appear, is the most restricted of all, as it is confined to that infinitesimally small portion of the Turkish population which knows how to read, composed mainly of the Muftis and Imaums, and theological students attached to various Mosques, the professional writers, or "Kyatibs,"—for hand-writing is a profession to itself—and the higher State functionaries. Consequently, any one who supposes that this adoption of the Divan of the great "*idée Napoléonienne*," which bases the national safety upon three "avertissements," will cause great inconvenience and lamentation upon the sacred territory of Islam, deceives himself grossly. It is only worth notice as indicative of the wretched precision with which that barbarous old ape, the Turkish Empire, is ready to imitate the worst and most mischievous features in the administration of a foreign country, whether they profess the slightest capacity of application to its own social or political organization or not.

The fact of the matter is, that there seems no reasonable prospect of any attempt to "create and foster public opinion in Turkey and make it racy of the soil" meeting with the smallest measure of success, without a revolution which would erase from its political organization every one of its prominent and distinctive characteristics. In the first place, the written language of the Turks is a language in which foreign words and foreign idioms are so largely intermixed as to render it completely unintelligible to the great mass of the people, and to give to those who can handle it with facility all the dignity and distinction of professors of an occult science. It would require a literary revolution nearly as great as that which has occurred in England since Norman was the language of the castles and the law courts, and Saxon of the cabins and of the "Merrie grene wood," to bring literature to bear upon the Musulman villagers of Roumelia and Anatolia, and certainly no class which as yet exists in Turkey is likely to set to work to bring any such revolution about. The French journals of Pera, to which we have been referring, circulate mainly among foreign colonists, who live under foreign jurisdiction, whose allegiance centres in the embassy of their nation, and whose greatest boast and glory is, that living in Turkey, they are not only not Turkish, but hate and contemn everybody and everything which bears the name. Upon these people, whose influence upon the country through its commerce is yearly increasing, and, since the war, promises to be greater than ever, nothing that is written or published at Constantinople produces the slightest effect. Their books reach them with their bills of goods, and their newspapers come through the French or Austrian Post-Offices, and are no more subject to Turkish censure or control than if they had never left the shelves of DIDEROT or LORIMIER, or issued from London or Paris printing offices. The class upon which the Press in Turkey will yet work wonders, but which is as yet totally unfitted for its operation, and totally unaffected by any restrictions that may be placed upon it, is a class whose very existence the venal scribes of Pera and Smyrna affect to ignore, and whom European diplomatists refuse to see except through spectacles provided by the Sultan. The Christian populations of Bosnia, Bulrgaia, Roumelia,—and Servia for that matter may be joined with them,—are only awakening from the sleep of degradation into which five centuries of degradation has thrown them. Their condition during the last hundred and fifty years, though marked by many grievances and hardships, has been one admirably calculated to fit them for self-government. The state of weakness in which the Turkish Empire has now so long lingered, if it has deprived the rajahs of systematic police, has at least saved them from systematic oppression. If they have been exposed to frequent acts of violence, those acts have been isolated, and they have not been demoralized by the degrading tutelage which a powerful centralization always involves. They have lived quietly in their remote, lonely villages, coming in contact with their masters, only in the payment of the baratch, but managing their internal affairs in their own way, and answerable in civil as well as criminal matters to chiefs of their own faith. Had the Turks been wiser or more humane, their Christian subjects would to-day have been more off. The blending of the various populations of the Empire at the feet of a despot would have been more disastrous to the latter in the long run than a position of superiority and resistance has as yet proved. Christian Turkey contains the germs of an admirable Municipal government, and municipalities are to be found the only solid basis for freedom.

[illegible] Palace?—This is a question that affects the citizens of New-York much more than it affects the condition of stockholders of that beautiful but unfortunate edifice. Shall the Palace be torn down, and its costly materials distributed among the dealers in broken glass and old iron; or shall its crystal walls be allowed to stand—the ornament and pride of our metropolis?

This question is now seriously considered by a Committee of the Board of Aldermen, before whom a petition for the removal of the Palace has been made by a small company of land speculators, owning lots in the vicinity of its location. The result of the Committee's investigation is awaited with much interest.

To regard this matter independently of all personal considerations, it seems to us that the destruction of the Crystal Palace will be both an injury and a disgrace to New-York. To destroy the most remarkable, not to say the *most beautiful building on this Continent*,—the only building of its kind on this side of the Atlantic, and, probably, the only one that will be erected here within the lifetime of any of our readers; and to destroy it merely for the purpose of gratifying a few speculators in building lots, would be an act of vandalism unworthy of our day. The Crystal Palace should be preserved, both for what it is and for what it may become to our citizens. It should be perpetuated as one of the public institutions of our City.

The palace was erected by private capital, at a cost of about seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. As a financial speculation, it has been a failure, and a total loss to its stockholders. But as an object of rare interest, attracting strangers to the City, it has enriched our citizens and given a healthy stimulus to various departments of our industry. Its beneficial influence in this respect can be easily continued by placing the building upon a permanent financial basis. To accomplish this end, it is now proposed to sell the Palace to the City for $150,000, which is but a little more than its materials would sell for, should the structure be demolished. The land upon which the Palace now stands belongs to the City, and is part of the square lying "between the Fifth and Sixth avenues and Fortieth and Forty-second streets," which was "appropriated for a Reservoir," by a resolution of the Board of Aldermen passed July 31, 1837, and approved by the Mayor on the 20th September following. Until this lot is needed for a Reservoir, which will not be in our generation, the Palace could remain there without any detriment to the City. Indeed, as long as it remains there, it ornaments a square of land which would otherwise be a barren waste; since the purpose for which the lot was originally set aside precludes its conversion to a public park, or any permanency other than a Croton Reservoir.

Should the City purchase the Crystal Palace, it is understood that the American Institute stand ready to take a lease of the building for a term of years, paying therefor an annual rent of $10,000. Here the Institute will hold a perpetual Fair throughout the year, and under its management the Crystal Palace will be reorganized as the great Emporium of American Art and Industry. The same attractions which drew strangers hither, from far and near, in its palmy days, will then be renewed and multiplied; and the City of New York will become, more than ever, the magnet of every traveler.

In these considerations alone, there is abundant reason to justify the Common Council in purchasing the Crystal Palace. By that act they will be doing something for the immediate benefit of every citizen, and adding to the Capital of the New World an architectural monument of which the whole country may justly be proud.

NEW-YORK RE-WARDED.—Local attachments are hardly possible in this City, and that phrenological bump which indicates such a passion must be extremely small, if it have any existence at all, in the heads of New-Yorkers. Even New-York cats must be deficient in the sentiment of local attachment, which is the peculiarity of their race, they become so accustomed to living in strange garrets. If JOHN MILTON were to revisit London he would find the house still standing in which he used to live; Dr. JOHNSON would find St. John's Gate, where he worked for CAVE, the publisher, very little changed, and Queen ELIZABETH would find her successor, VICTORIA, holding Court in the same palace in which she resided herself; Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN would find all the Churches still in good condition which he erected, and even the children of EDWARD would be but little changed in the room in which they went to sleep on the night when they were smothered by order of their cruel uncle.

But the New-Yorker who left his native City but two or three years ago, if he were to return after the first of next month, would not be able to find even the Ward in which he was born. The church in which he may have been christened will have disappeared; the name of the street where he lived may be changed, the street itself may have been so widened, straightened and rebuilt as to be another street altogether; and half the old familiar objects and landmarks which he left behind may be gone. The whole is constantly undergoing a change; but the most embarrassing alterations will be caused by changing the boundaries of the Wards. Until we become used to the redistricting of the City the new Wards will lead to great confusion of ideas. The "bloody Sixth," for example, will be completely eradicated from existence, and the New Sixth Ward will be, in fact, in its character, just the reverse of the present one. The four lower Wards are all thrown into one, and the Fifteenth will find itself out towards Harlem.

This re-Warding of the City is, in fact, the most important part of the new Charter; it will give the people something like an equal representation in the City Government, and be productive of the most beneficial results in changing the character of the Common Council. There will no longer be any such rotten boroughs as the six lower Wards have been the past fifteen or twenty years.

WILL MAYOR WOOD RESIGN?—As Mayor WOOD has repeatedly avowed his determination to resign in the event of the passage of the new Charter, and the Police Bill, it becomes a question of no small interest whether he intends to put his threat into execution, or not; whether he will resign his office, or resign himself to the new order of affairs. The new Charter will go into operation on the first of [illegible] next month, and they may then [illegible] pull himself [illegible] more of an [illegible] nominal appendage to the City Hall than the duties of the office will permit him to be at present. As the Mayoralty will be relieved of so many important duties, Alderman CLANCY may be found quite equal to their discharge. It is said, however, that he regards himself as so entirely competent for the place that he is already taking Time by the forelock, and making preparations to be a candidate for the succession next December at all events. It is understood that the Mayor intends visiting Europe in the event of his resigning.

POOR BENNETT.—The "historian" of the Parker Vein is reduced to the condition of Lord BYRON when he commenced writing his *Don Juan*. He wants a subject for his historic pen. There are no more Potosi or Parker Veins to chronicle, and bogus companies have become almost obsolete. The "historian," for the lack of a better subject, has turned his attention to the moral drama, and has commenced writing up Mrs. McMANUS and writing down MATILDA HERON. The unfortunate lady who has become the subject of the *Herald's* distinguished patronage is entitled to the compassion of the public; although she gives the world to understand that, like Parker Vein and other objects to which the *Herald* has extended its favors, she pays well for all she receives. The distress of the *Herald* lest the theatrical public should be injured by witnessing the performance of such dramas as "Camille" is truly wonderful. Poor BENNETT has got tired of predicting a crisis in Europe, and as for the terrible commercial revulsion which he has so long foretold, it keeps adjourning itself like Father MILLER's end of the world, in a most perverse manner; he has abandoned the clergy, who won't go to the dogs to please him, and now, as a *dernier* resort, he is down upon the theatres and Miss MATILDA HERON. Poor BENNETT is manifestly on his last legs, and they are very weak and shaky at that.

RAILROAD COMMISSION.—The State Railroad Commissioners have recommended the repeal of the law by which their office was created. The reasons assigned are that all the duties which they have any power to perform can be quite as well discharged by the State Engineer and Surveyor. A bill has been introduced in conformity with their recommendation, which, we trust, will pass.

The creation of this Commission was mainly for the purpose of establishing some legal authority over the Railroads of the State. We suspect the experiment is a failure. The Railroads make no returns unless they choose to do so,—pay no attention to the rules and regulations which have been established for their government, and in all respects ignore all attempts of the Legislature to exercise any control or restraint over them. The fact is, the Railroad Corporations of this State have the complete control of its government. Their influence over the Legislature is supreme; no bill affecting their interests passes without their consent, and whatever legislation they require for their own benefit they are quite certain to get. Under these circumstances it is folly for the State to keep up any show of authority over them. The Railroad Commission must, of necessity, become a more sinecure, and the sooner it is abolished the better. The bill for that purpose has passed the Senate, and will, doubtless—as it should—go through the Assembly also.

A NEW SCHEME.—A prospectus has been issued for a new weekly paper in this City, to be called the *Southern Herald*, and to be devoted to the furnishing of information "concerning the politics of New-York merchants." The following paragraph from the prospectus indicates the spirit in which it will be conducted:

"We acknowledge no fellowship or equality with Abolitionists, and our whole energies will be directed against them, both in a *social* and *business* point of view."

The Frankfort (Ky.) *Commonwealth*, in which we find a notice of this sheet, says that those "who feel more interested in learning whether or not New-York merchants are sound upon the negro question than they do in ascertaining where they can get the best goods, and get them cheapest," will find it much to their advantage to subscribe to this new sheet.

INFORMATION WANTED.—We see by the report of the proceedings of the Legislature that a bill "relative to *stage routes*" in this City has passed the Assembly. We should like to know the nature of this bill. We were told on good authority some days since that the various companies owning stage routes had been assessed *six dollars a stage* to raise a fund to secure the passage of this bill, and that all but one submitted to the assessment and paid the money. Will somebody at Albany be good enough to send us a copy of the bill?

A "Regular and Steady Growth."

From the Herald, Feb. 26, 1857.

The *Herald* has reached a daily circulation of nearly 80,000—its increase over the circulation of last year being nearly 20,000 per day. But the growth of the New-York *Herald* for twenty years has been as *regular and certain* as the growth of the population and trade of this metropolis.

From the Herald, April 11, 1857.

During the last month our regular circulation has reached *nearly* 70,000 per day! ["Regular and steady!"]

A PARALLEL CASE.

From the Herald, April 20, 1853.

It is the intention of the *Parker Vein Coal Company* to construct 52 steamers for the freighting business between Baltimore, Alexandria and New-York. *Twelve* steamships will give one a day from each port; *but this will not begin to meet the demand for transportation!*

From the Herald, June 11, 1854.

The developments recently made in Parker Vein Coal Stock are enough to *deter outsiders from touching anything of that kind again!*

The Brick Church.

About 6 o'clock Saturday night, thousands of persons stood breathless to see the tower of the old Brick Church fall. Those who were belated down town and so enjoyed the sight, thanked their stars for the delay, for it was an occurrence worth going a good way to see.

The method of leveling the tower was ingenious. Only the spire had been removed, and all passers by wondered how they would ever get so solid and so towering a mass as that flat, unless by sections, or by killing a host of workmen in its fall. The iconoclasts were scientific men however.

The corners of the tower were shored up with pitch pine timbers, and the brick of the eastern side then all removed. When it had been so far undermined that there was no question that the tower would fall to the eastward so soon as the props should be removed, they were surrounded with charcoal, tar and turpentine in large quantities. Fire was then communicated to the combustibles, which, in about fifteen minutes, burned off the props, and the whole structure above, leaning more and more, toppled at last to the ground with a crash that might pass for a respectable earthquake. Some parts of the falling wall hit the arch that still remained of the rear end—the back of the ancient pulpit—and sent it hurrying on its fragments toward Spruce-street. Last night, about 9 o'clock, flames burst out suddenly from the ruins, but they were soon got under.

[illegible]

Passage of the New-York Charter and Metropolitan Police Bills.

Great Excitement in the Assembly—Bills defeated Successes Secured and Abandoned—The Port Warden's Bill Passed—Harbor Measures, &c.

Our correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 11.

The proceedings in the House during the afternoon and evening of yesterday, though (eight general importance, were of a very exciting character.

Shortly previous to the afternoon's session, in the order of the third reading of bills, there came up an act to amend a law passed in 1856. In title did not clearly define what was the character of the proposed amendments, or rather the character of the bill to be amended. It turned out that the act to be amended was the celebrated bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Hudson River at Albany.

When it was announced, Mr. BROKWITZ, of Washington County, obtained the floor, and moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Roads and Bridges, with instructions to take testimony relative to the merits of the proposed amendments. He stated that the bill had been introduced under a deceptive title, had been surreptitiously passed through the Committee on Roads and Bridges, had been referred to the Sub Committee of the Whole, without any person properly understanding what it was, and smuggled through the Sub-Committee during the temporary absence of the members of that Committee from the North, who would have felt it their duty to make a strenuous opposition to a measure which they knew so vitally affected the interests of their constituents. He denounced the conception and progress of the bill so far as it had gone as base and indecorous, and in clear, distinct and unequivocal terms, expressed his contempt and indignation for and against those who, as he thought, had attempted to violate the clear intent and meaning of the Constitution to carry through an unjust measure. Mr. BROKWITZ was not by any means delicate in the phraseology in which he chose to express his indignation, nor over fastidious in the manifestation of that indignation.

But the motion and the manner in which it was advocated, were well calculated to awaken the resentment of parties interested—and when such a project as the bridge is up, it seems that all the lobby and the State Legislature is interested, and about equally too—and of course there was much commotion both inside and outside of the Assembly Chamber. Many of the prominent gentlemen of the House spoke on one or the other side of the proposition, and spoke evidently under great excitement. Finally the motion to recommit was carried, and inside, the excitement apparently subsided.

Outside, however, of the Chamber, there was rather an increase than a subsidence of the excitement, which was protracted through the afternoon.

When the House assembled in the evening, among the bills which came up was one providing for the reorganization of the Executive chamber. This bill had been so amended in Committee as to materially change its character. The Committee had not, however, had the forethought so to amend the title as to make it express the character and object of the bill. Mr. H. BAKER moved to recommit to the Committee of the Whole for the purpose of their considering the character of the bill, and so amending its title as to make it conform to the requirements of the Constitution. He spoke somewhat at length on the motion, and with some evidence of opposition to its provisions. But at the conclusion of his remarks, he withdrew his motion.

It was immediately renewed by Mr. PAUL, and thereafter followed a renewal of the excitement which had pervaded the chamber during the debate on the motion to recommit the bill for the bridge amendments. It seemed as if the opponents of the bridge bill were the friends of the pending measure, and that to a great extent the obstructionists had changed their battle-ground, and were intent upon a removal of the stalls which had been suspended on the breaking up of the afternoon session. Mr. WOODWARD warmly advocated the bill, and still more warmly defended the Governor, who had been attacked on account of this bill in one of the daily papers of this city.

Mr. BROKWITZ took the same side, and in the course of his remarks stigmatized the writer of an article which had appeared in the Knickerbocker newspaper, as "a low political scavenger." Mr. HASTINGS, the Editor of that paper, is a reporter on the floor. When Mr. BROKWITZ had concluded, he occupied a position near the door of the cloak-room. Mr. HASTINGS was seen to approach him, and in a moment thereafter he was struck, or rather cuffed on his head by Mr. BROKWITZ.

Of course there was immediately a scene of the greatest confusion. The crowded lobbies and the members were themselves in a high state of excitement. The Speaker rapped to order—the doors were locked, and only by the strongest exertions were the elements of discord quieted down, and order brought out of chaos.

When quiet had been obtained, Mr. BROKWITZ rose and expressed his regret that he should have been the cause of such an extraordinary scene. He apologized to the House for the indiscretion of which he had been guilty, and stated in justification that he had been approached in a threatening manner and with offensive language by Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. POMEROY, in behalf of Mr. HASTINGS, stated that he had intended no personal threats to Mr. BROKWITZ.

Finally a Committee of investigation was ordered, and there for the present the matter rests.

The bill which had continued the combat, like that which had given it birth, was recommitted.

To-day was third reading of bills in both Houses. The Senate had read and passed the Police bill, in which were embodied the amendments I have heretofore noted. These amendments were concurred in by the House, and therefore the Police bill is as good as a law.

The House also concurred in the Senate amendments to the Charter, and that is also before the Governor.

The Senate amendments to the Port Warden's bill were concurred in by the House.

The Assessment bill passed the House, and will no doubt pass the Senate.

No appointments of Harbor Masters or Port Wardens have yet been made, but I think they will come along on Monday. I feel pressed in saying that they would have been made before this, but for the fact that there was pending in the Legislature a bill reorganizing the Port Warden's Department; that having received the final action of the two Houses, the appointments will no doubt be made at once. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, April 11.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To extend the powers of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul.

To authorize Justices of the Peace to renew executions.

To annex Schuyler County to the Sixth Judicial District.

To abolish the fees of County Judges.

BILLS REPORTED ADVERSELY.

For appropriations to the New-York Mechanics' Institute; to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, and to the Buffalo Orphan Asylum.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To extend the time for the completion of the Utica and Binghamton Railroad.

To incorporate the New-York Towing and Wrecking Company.

To incorporate the New-York Hygiene Institute.

To loan the Delavan Literary Institute $3,000.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to commercial paper, abolishing days of grace on checks and drafts, &c., after being amended to provide that no protest shall be necessary on time checks.

The Metropolitan Police bill then came up for a third reading, and was amended so as to reduce the Treasurer's bonds from $100,000 to $50,000; also, so as to give the control of the number of patrolmen to be appointed to the Board of Supervisors of New-York for the New-York quota, to the Common Council of Brooklyn for the Brooklyn quota, and the remaining quota for Kings County to the Supervisors of the County of Kings.

A motion to make two Police Commissioners for Kings County was lost.

Mr. SCHUYLER moved to strike out the provision authorizing the appointment of Clerks of Police Courts by the Commissioners. Lost.

The bill was then passed by ayes, 17; nays, 5.

NAYS—Messrs. Kelly, C. P. Smith, Sickles, Spencer and Wadsworth.

[illegible]

Giving additional powers to the Commissioners of Police in New-York and Brooklyn.

To prevent the [illegible] of passengers on railroads.

Incorporating the Homeopathic County and Tract Society.

Incorporating the [illegible] of the United States.

Amending the charter of the City of Brooklyn.

Providing for the [illegible] which vacancies may occur.

Legalizing the action of [illegible].

Relative to the clerks in the Post Offices in New-York and Brooklyn.

An act in relation to [illegible].

Incorporating the Eastern Steam Company.

Appropriating $20,000 for the improvement of the Hudson River.

Amending the militia laws so that the Commissary-in-Chief may receive the pay of a major-general.

Captains serving 30 years to be [illegible].

Secures G. P. Burrs and Benson [illegible] Committee on the practicability of [illegible] East River.

Adjourned till Monday.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, April 11.

The House agreed to meet hereafter at 9½ o'clock in the morning, 8½ in the afternoon, and 7 in the evening.

Mr. RAWSON moved that the Sunday bill be recommitted on Monday in order that it might be passed. Lost.

BILLS PASSED.

To prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in the neighborhood of the Genesee Falls.

In relation to the bond of the [illegible] of Niagara County.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the New-York Charter bill, and the bill now goes to the commercial paper.

Bills were passed to confirm the location of the new line of Canal through Fort Edward.

For the apportionment of members of the Assembly.

To organize Senate Districts.

In relation to the assessments in the City of New-York, and amending several acts relating thereto.

To prevent the improper detention of the mails of country Banks.

The bill relative to the Sugar manufacture of New-York, which was lost on a former occasion, was taken from the table and passed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

Providing for the incorporation of [illegible].

To improve the breed of domestic animals.

To authorize Doctor G. Barker and Hiram [illegible] road to increase the rates of fare.

To amend the charter of the Fulton Fire Insurance Company.

To amend the militia law, so as to allow [illegible] rank to be conferred in certain cases.

Defining the powers and duties of the Justices of Special Sessions, except in New-York and Brooklyn, and regulating appeals in certain cases.

To authorize educational [illegible] in the Brooklyn Census Districts.

To amend the act for opening and [illegible] streets, Brooklyn.

To authorize the Street Vice Railroad Company to purchase the stock of the City and Suburban Railroad Company.

To authorize the incorporation of [illegible] importation of guano.

To authorize the Buffalo and Lake Erie Railroad Company to take and hold real estate.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill in relation to Bonds and Mortgages on Rivers.

The bill to make certain the record of a lost contract and to amend the marriage laws, lost.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Amusements.

On Saturday evening Mr. OLE BULL gave a concert in aid of the Memorial Board of Trade, at Niblo's Saloon. The night was [illegible] and the attendance was [illegible]. It would have been under other and [illegible] circumstances. The programme was [illegible] and efficient exertions of [illegible] played a couple of overtures, and the [illegible] accompaniments to the various [illegible] SARONI sang a pair of arias, [illegible] OLE BULL played his concertos in A minor and [illegible]. The Mendelssohn Union gave the finale to the first act of "Lucrezia," and a selection from [illegible]. MARIE E. HAWES sang "Casta diva" (Miss VIOLETTA [illegible] rendered an air from VERDI, and Signor GIANNONI gave [illegible] sideration) another from the same composer.

Mr. OLE BULL, we are sorry to [illegible] and ailing. He is no longer the strong, [illegible] we remember of old. Ill health and other causes have crowded, thickly on the philosophic [illegible] gian, and with their customary effect [illegible] great and admirable artist, capable of more than [illegible] be accomplished by any other performer [illegible] times the inevitable decline of [illegible] itself. On Saturday this was characteristically [illegible] in the Concerto—a vague work requiring the most powerful individuality in execution, which he does not appear to be strong enough to impart to it at present. Let us hope that his [illegible] will give him new strength to win new [illegible].

Next in importance to Mr. OLE BULL was the operation of the Mendelssohn Union, a society of extremely vigorous musical energy. The Union had the good fortune to possess Mr. [illegible] for director, (a gentleman who feels [illegible] the genius of his master,) and a large number of [illegible] members, many of whom are [illegible] their artistic ability. It is the most [illegible] and efficient musical association in New-York, and in a short time has made prodigious strides. The first [illegible] were was the finale to MEYERBEER's "Lucrezia." In no respect did this improve on a favorable [illegible] tion of the powers of the Society. The chorus was unsteady; the orchestra [illegible] amateurish to a degree. In the "Adieu" [illegible], however, ample [illegible] shortcomings. We have no [illegible] more excellent performance [illegible] in the chorus, well-balanced [illegible] solo, and [illegible] such performances [illegible] former footing [illegible] tion were sustained by Mrs. C. M. [illegible], Miss HATTIE ANGELL, Miss [illegible], Mr. [illegible] and Mr. MARRA LEACH. Another [illegible] proceedings, but we [illegible] from mentioning her name. [illegible] when referring to her efforts, we [illegible] to fall short of the standard of [illegible] friends, and by which we hope she will not [illegible] measured herself. We regret [illegible] fact the lady in question has forgotten [illegible] but emphatic note. Society, [illegible] her name be not mentioned in [illegible] entertainment. Whether suggested by [illegible] ality or actual discretion, this prohibition is [illegible] because it assures us that we have lost the [illegible] tion of a very charming lady. But we will [illegible] her whim in the most ample manner, and for the future carefully abstain from mentioning her name in any way whatever. Will this satisfy our fair but indignant correspondent? We shall of course [illegible] her public performances whenever we think proper to do so—but in a veiled and fearful way.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—After an absence which has been sorely felt, MAX MARETZEK returns to the City and to his proper post as musical director of the Opera, but not of the Academy. Only [illegible] arrangements, which time will develop, the opera is lost to him, and his operations will be confined to [illegible] rival establishment. Those who are familiar with the ability, energy and [illegible] of Mr. MARETZEK have no fear of the result, especially as he has the strength [illegible] forward and industrious W. H. PAINE for a coadjutor. The opera season commences to-night at Niblo's, handsome establishment, and everything seems to promise a campaign of unusual brilliancy. Look at it in a misery point of view there is no doubt of a prosperous season.

The feature of to-night's programme (the "[illegible] ate") is the debut of Mme. GARGANIGO in the [illegible] the heroine—a part in which she has created the greatest enthusiasm in Philadelphia. [illegible] AMODIO and COLLETTI are also in the [illegible].

NIBLO'S SALOON.—HERR SCHUMANN, a pianist of pretension, gives his first grand concert to-night, assisted by Mme. DE WILHORST. Mr. SCHUMANN plays Mr. SCHUMANN's compositions exclusively, and therefore appeals to the public in the double capacity of composer and performer.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The members of the Harmonic Society repeat their performance of Dr. LOWE's Oratorio, the "Seven Sleepers," to-night, at Dodworth's Saloon, under the direction of Mr. G. F. BENEDICT. It is to be hoped the success will be more favorable than on the last occasion. Assuming Oratorio, Dodworth's [illegible] and [illegible] Lecture."

[illegible]

[illegible] Boston, Saturday, April 11.

[illegible] Mr. CHAPMAN, the [illegible] recommended residents only, [illegible] the [illegible] accomplishment of [illegible]

[illegible] JOHN G. TURK, Magistrate, and [illegible] Receiver.

[illegible] Hon. THOMAS H. GREEN, Registrar, [illegible] of Alabama, Receiver.

[illegible] GEORGE H. BIXON, of Tennessee, [illegible] and ANDREW MCCLURE, of Pennsylvania, [illegible]

[illegible] that Gov. TRAMO will be re[illegible] has not yet been designated.

From Boston.

[illegible] MR. WALLACE—TWO MURDERERS SENTENCED TO DEATH, ETC.

Boston, Saturday, April 11.

[illegible] meeting of the Tremont Temple Baptist So[illegible] following resolution was adopt[illegible] have carefully weighed the testi[illegible] brought forward to sustain the charge alleged against our pastor, Rev. J. S. KALLOCH, [illegible] declare in the most positive manner our [illegible] in his integrity as a man and a [illegible] the Gospel, and most earnestly do we [illegible] his to resume the public services of the church [illegible] and we again [illegible] pledge him our undivided attachment [illegible] respect until the last clouds of his [illegible] are all dispersed.

[illegible] which was also adopted, pro[illegible] resolutions to defray Mr. KALLOCH'S ex[illegible] the late trial.

[illegible] Justice SHAW, this forenoon, pronounced [illegible] of death on JAMES MAGEE and CHARLES L. [illegible] the murder of the Warden and Deputy [illegible] of the State Prison. They are to be confined [illegible] and hung on such a day as the Gov[illegible]

[illegible] *The Atlas and Chronicle and Telegraph*, an[illegible] this morning that they will hereafter be [illegible] in the *Daily Traveller*. The latter paper, un[illegible] the new management, will be issued on Monday [illegible] with SAMUEL BOWLES, Esq., as the [illegible]

The Freshets at the North.

Albany, Saturday, April 11.

The freshet on the Piscataquis River has been [illegible] for years. Six bridges have been [illegible] away. At Foxcroft it carried away the brick [illegible] owned by W. W. HARRIS, Esq., which was [illegible] Second Fork Factory, damaged the foun[illegible] slightly, carried away a portion of the [illegible] extensively injured Woolen factory [illegible] At Dover the water carried away [illegible] portion of the granite wall of the Canal, [illegible] F. Sawyer's Woolen factory and destroyed [illegible] the saw mill at the Lower Village, Jeseph [illegible] and Saw Mills was carried away, and [illegible] at Guilford. The damage on the Pi[illegible] Kennebec River is also extensive. At [illegible] village, carrying the bridge [illegible] down his team into the river [illegible] himself and the passengers narrowly es[illegible] drowning.

News from Kansas.

St. Louis, Saturday, April 11.

[illegible] advices to the 7th inst. are received.

[illegible] THOMPSON and DEFRIZZE appeared at Le[illegible] on the 5th inst., to stand their trial on the charge of treason; but the time, place and Court [illegible] were changed, they were directed to appear [illegible] in May.

[illegible] of the law had not been carried [illegible] into effect.

[illegible] at the coming election was to be allowed [illegible] Lecompton, and four electoral places [illegible] in which to hold the polls.

[illegible] the Southern Mail.

Washington, Sunday, April 12.

No mail has been received south of Mobile.

A fire at Monroe, Ga., on Tuesday night, destroyed [illegible] the best one part of the town. The loss is about [illegible]

Norfolk papers say the steam frigate *Mississippi* will be dispatched to China, and that the *Saratoga*, now in the Mediterranean, will be detailed to assist the Niagara in laying down the Atlantic [illegible] Telegraphic Cable.

Serious Accident on the Michigan Southern Railroad.

Chicago, Saturday, April 11.

A serious accident occurred on the Michigan Southern Railroad on Thursday night, near Calumet [illegible], by the express train going west. Eleven cars were thrown off the track, one lady and child killed, [illegible] others were badly injured. We have, as yet, been unable to get the names.

Fire at Worcester, Mass.

Worcester, Mass., Sunday, April 12.

The edified factory of JOHN A. HURT, in the [illegible] part of Worcester, was burnt at 11 o'clock [illegible] Saturday night, with all its contents, including [illegible] yards of cloth ready for the market. The loss is about $5,000, insured for $3,600 in the Providence and Greenfield Offices.

The Collision in the Chesapeake.

Baltimore, Saturday, April 11.

The vessel which came in collision with the steamer [illegible] was the schooner *Suttonsi*, of New-Haven. She has arrived at Norfolk slightly damaged.

Movements of Hon. Mr. Stanton.

St. Louis, Saturday, April 11.

Hon. STANTON, Secretary of State of Kansas, left this city yesterday, for that Territory.

THE WAR IN NICARAGUA.

[illegible] Reports of General Walker's Successes in Nicaragua.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Having been absent from your City and much [illegible] with matters of a personal nature, your pa[illegible] dated the 4th inst., either failed to reach me, or [illegible] I held the press of more immediate [illegible] This must be my sufficient excuse to the [illegible] of Nicaragua," who did me the doubtful [illegible] in that issue to suppose me "the instrument [illegible] Gen. GONZOVIA, the confidential book-keeper of [illegible] and a kind of literary understrapper to [illegible] O. ROBERTS." [Correct me if I err in this [illegible] as I only saw the letter referred to on file [illegible] groom of your office.] It strikes me [illegible] Capt. J. E. FARNUM writes quite as well as the [illegible] of Nicaragua," and the "Officer of Nicaragua" [illegible] better than J. E. FARNUM. Both [illegible] improved their somewhat limited knowledge of the Spanish language, in their efforts to acquire the tongue in which they must hereafter address the natives present and head-slaves of the estates specially [illegible] for their use by the extremely generous [illegible] WALKER. Should both, as I suspect, prove one, [illegible] Gazette's rough and tumble fight with the [illegible] Times, the subsequent fandango and [illegible] the cold shoulder turned on [illegible] (in defence of these exploits!) by Col. LOCKRIDGE, [illegible] special agent must have worked a [illegible] in the Nicaragua Officer's inward [illegible] A second challenge might have [illegible] his popularity (rather on the wane) at the St. Charles; and his judgment deserves credit for [illegible] resisted the temptation.

But enough of this absurdity; a statement which contradicts itself in the eyes of all who know anything of the adverse interests alleged to be united in my letters, may well be treated with contempt. Let us turn to the graver and more elaborate absurdities put forth on the arrival of the *Tecla*, under the heading "Highly important from Nicaragua."

It would really seem that the newsmongers and [illegible] correspondents of the press had renounced all right of private judgment and criticism when called on to record the news manufactured at Head quarters for the service of the Law Morgan cause. Let a prodigious gooseberry appear in any provincial print, [illegible] months have rightly watered for it, forth springs a legion of editorial logicians with brisk [illegible] pens, all ready to wax our imagination of the feast, by proving that such a gooseberry could never possibly have existed. It is the same with unusual strawberries, and mothers of respectable families, are children [illegible]

[illegible] Nicaragua, "who did me the doubtful honor in that issue to suppose me "the instrument of Gen. GONZOVIA, the confidential book-keeper of [illegible] and a kind of literary understrapper to [illegible] O. ROBERTS." [Correct me if I err in this [illegible] as I only saw the letter referred to on file [illegible] groom of your office.] It strikes me [illegible] Capt. J. E. FARNUM writes quite as well as the [illegible] of Nicaragua," and the "Officer of Nicaragua" [illegible] better than J. E. FARNUM. Both [illegible] improved their somewhat limited knowledge of the Spanish language, in their efforts to acquire the tongue in which they must hereafter address the natives present and head-slaves of the estates specially [illegible] for their use by the extremely generous [illegible] WALKER. Should both, as I suspect, prove one, [illegible] Gazette's rough and tumble fight with the [illegible] Times, the subsequent fandango and [illegible] the cold shoulder turned on [illegible] (in defence of these exploits!) by Col. LOCKRIDGE, [illegible] special agent must have worked a [illegible] in the Nicaragua Officer's inward [illegible] A second challenge might have [illegible] his popularity (rather on the wane) at the St. Charles; and his judgment deserves credit for [illegible] resisted the temptation.

But enough of this absurdity; a statement which contradicts itself in the eyes of all who know anything of the adverse interests alleged to be united in my letters, may well be treated with contempt. Let us turn to the graver and more elaborate absurdities put forth on the arrival of the *Tecla*, under the heading "Highly important from Nicaragua."

It would really seem that the newsmongers and [illegible] correspondents of the press had renounced all right of private judgment and criticism when called on to record the news manufactured at Head quarters for the service of the Law Morgan cause. Let a prodigious gooseberry appear in any provincial print, [illegible] months have rightly watered for it, forth springs a legion of editorial logicians with brisk [illegible] pens, all ready to wax our imagination of the feast, by proving that such a gooseberry could never possibly have existed. It is the same with unusual strawberries, and mothers of respectable families, are children [illegible]

[illegible] sent hither from Nicaragua, as important from some of the intermediate [illegible] when we have to deal with Nicaragua, from [illegible] which may, or may not be possible—but of an army of [illegible] who decrease in numbers, confidence and strength, the more they are routed, disorganized, [illegible] pestilence stricken, abandoned, and cut off from all supplies of men, material and refreshment; when we are told (and there must be some military men amongst the editors) that 250 sickly men, forsday have wrested from an enemy numbering 2,500, a position which 500 of the same men, in better health and every way better circumstanced, failed, on four different occasions, to wring from less than half that number of the same enemy; when the intelligence of the victory announces as its practical result that the attacking party, after a hard fight through, a [illegible] of two and a half or three miles long, succeeded eventually in regaining shelter under the fortifications from which they had broken forth at daybreak in no longer tenable, while the conquered enemy remained masters of the position attacked, and could even spare men from its defence to cut off the retreat of the assailants; when this crazy congeries of contradictory statements, frustrated successes and advances in the retrograde, is received from an avowedly interested source, the men of quibbles and inspections, of argument and incredulity, who lately wasted columns on the number of marrowfat peas contained in a single pod;—these same men open wide their astonished but unreluctant jaws, and the whole horrible bolus goes down, without either deglutition at the time, or any subsequent effort at digestion.

The editor down in Florida who lately stuffed the crop of a turkey-buzzard with diamonds, had, undoubtedly, no other object than to satisfy his printer's demand for another stick-full; and he in Maine, who more recently stranded four mighty whales (minutely discriminating between the *balænæ* mysticetus, the cachalot and great northern rorqual,) had, probably, no other aim than to improve the health of his readers by giving them a run to the frog-pond in which the prodigy was said to be on view. These weak and harmless, if not amiable inventions, could not deceive the vigorous incredulity of our metropolitan censors; the buzzard's crop was opened, and the corn in its interior acknowledged; the Maine man's butterbout was overset, and the suppositious cetacea sent back to blow and flounder at the pole.

But the Law-Morgan hallucination has its hook in the leviathan's nose, and journalism is drawn after it through camelric needle eyes of The Impossible—as certain sinners, in the good book, are said to be drawn through to heaven. The buzzard and marrowfat stories had no interest to be subserved by their credence: the Law-Morgan romances have lives and characters and millions of money, sunk and in expectancy, depending on their manufacture and reception. Is it logic to reject the retail and purposeless improbabilities of the former, while swallowing without shrug or murmur the wholesale impossibilities behind which these million-moneyed gamblers are playing for security?

Let us examine the latest news from Rivas by the light of our former dispatches and see what the whole amounts to.

WALKER, on the 16th of March, gave orders for another attack on St. George. At daybreak on the 17th he commenced the assault, and had just entered the plaza when news reached him that HERNINGSEN, left behind in Rivas with fifty men, was counter-charged by the Central-American allies, and would be shortly overwhelmed unless promptly and effectually succored. Abandoning the victorious attack, the victorious filibusters wheeled round to win another victory by victoriously marching back to the unconquered town in which HERNINGSEN and his fifty were victoriously (or otherwise) defending themselves. But on attempting this, it was found that the road over which, on four previous occasions, (the 20th and 30th January, and 4th and 6th February,) they had victoriously marched to similar victories, was now occupied by their enemies who lay behind the cactus hedges on either side—thus forming a double lane of musketry through which the victorious gentlemen would have to escape with their lives as best they might. Some portion, a majority of them, doubtless did undoubtedly escape, and got back into the city from which the futility or desperation of their commander had led them forth at day-break. St. George was not captured: its church still stands on the eastern side of the plaza, and forms the citadel towards which all the trenches, covered ways and places of arms, designed by CHEVALIER (the French Colonel in command) converge: its garrison and the whole allied army encamped within and around it, still receive uninterruptedly their provisions and reinforcements from the lake. Rivas was not relieved of its blockade; its garrison are still cooped up within a narrower compass, and environed by enemies constantly receiving fresh accessions, while the last twenty recruits to HERNINGSEN by GARRISON from San Francisco, were more than compensated, on the wrong side of the ledger, by desertions from the guard of honor sent down to San Juan del Sur to "welcome them"—Nicaragua for, take them prisoners—and the losses of the united party while fighting their way back to join the filibuster force at Rivas.

This is the naked sum and substance of the fifth victory at St. George—using the word after fifth with precisely the same significance that HERNINGSEN and Captain ANDERSON attach to it. Taking their statements without question or abatement, so far as the *facts are concerned, their united jubilations are based* on these substantial results.

But great importance, it seems, is attached to the circumstance that these letters were written, one to the wife, the other to the father, of the parties writing. "There can be no deception here," cries the gullible critic: "it must be true as gospel," echoes the still more gullible public—and forthwith the recruiting system is recommended, and men are sent off to perish, lest those muskets and howitzers, referred to in the *unsigned* letter intercepted on the San Juan, should remain without an occupation!

It seems a hopeless task to reason against this universal nullishness. The irrationalities of Bedlam are solid judgment when contrasted with this preposterous credulity. Suppose GEORGE LAW or CHARLES MORGAN were to ask men to go down to Pier 20 and roll molasses hogsheads for them gratuitously for a single day, how many laborers, think you, would engage, out of pure love and affection, in the unrecompensed toil? Yet when they ask men to desert home and country, relations, sympathies and the comforts of civilized life in a free country—not for a day, but forever—not at the loss of a dollar, but of life—not to swell the capitals of men already wealthy, (or supposed to be so,) but to destroy, without personal benefit, the lives and properties of poor miserable freemen who are fighting for their homes, their independence, their altars and their wives—not for larger liberty than we here enjoy, but to help elevate a military tyrant who has shot hundreds just like them, giving the order for their death without remorse enough to shake his finger as he sits quietly at his table penning just such victories as these—not to enjoy themselves, even, during a short life and a merry one, (for that desire, in such a class, is common,) but to die dogs' deaths under worse treatment than ever hounds experienced.—when this is the substantial request made by Mr. LAW or MORGAN, the monstrous paradox seems to stagger reason; and discernment is never recovered until its eyes are torn open to glare upon the hopelessness and horror of the engulfing vortex round which they whirl and rush with drunken fury, drawn nearer every instant to that black, spiral, writhing emptiness down which all such Nicaraguan ventures must finally disappear.

"But the letters from HERNINGSEN and ANDERSON were to their nearest and dearest, and could men of character and honor prevaricate or palter at such a crisis, and in the inmost confidence of such relationship?"

Let those who ask this read the following extract: it is taken from the *Sun* of the 7th of April, and is used to introduce a letter from Captain ALEXANDER T. C. ANDERSON to his father, a resident in this City, I believe, and one who may well be proud of two as gallant sons as ever did desperate service in a desperate cause, still keeping untarnished names where dishonor riots, and holding pure, well-ordered lives in the midst of general debauchery. "We are advised by this mail, moreover," says the journal quoted, "that the brothers ANDERSON" (FRANK on the river and ALEXR at head-quarters) "have written regularly by every conveyance, and were *disappointed* that the *letters* DID NOT APPEAR IN PRINT, inasmuch as they depended upon their publication as a ready means," and so forth.

Which think you now of these private letters? and holding the character of the writers as high as you will—and we cannot hold them higher than we hold [illegible]

[illegible] and Mr. Fitzgerald [illegible] both to be genuine, and [illegible] published to a private friend, with confidence of affectionate confidence can you attach to letters which the writers are "disappointed" not to see "in print?" Up, up, go spectres of their fathers if the published documents contain all that was contained within the respective envelopes? Were there no pressed condensations on little slips kept back from the public eye? Had they nothing to say to those nearest and dearest to them save what they would be willing for all the world to hear?

Our common experience makes such a hypothesis absurd. Even under the ocurrences of exciting life, a son's letter to his father, a husband's to his wife, will inevitably contain (supposing the writers to have feeling, not leaden, hearts) suggestions, explanations, reminiscences—brief words or paragraphs through which the hidden love will stream on the intended eye. Do the letters, then, that have been published contain all that the letters received conveyed?

We have a right to ask this question, for the letters have been thrust upon us without our seeking, and credence is claimed for them on the specific ground (and no other) that they are the private letters of the writers, penned in the unhesitating confidence of affection to those most interested in their welfare. Take away this absolute entireness—let even the one word "false" be scribbled inside the envelope, and the whole remainder will become a *ruse de guerre*, which the recipient will sadly understand, and sadly make use of in the papers to the intended purpose. It is a hateful word to be obliged to use in this connection; but one as true as hateful, and as necessary as true,—these private letters are a *sotadic* unless the public are taken into the whole confidence that is claimed for their private character.

But the converse of the proposition will not hold. The letters may be given entire, and still be intended to convey a wholly false impression to the public—an impression necessary to the sustainment of the Law-Morgan scheme—at the cost of personal feeling. Manly endurance never groans over the inevitable; nor will a generous affection pain the helpless and absent by a detail of sufferings and dangers that are unavoidable and must be met.

Casting aside all doubt, however, take the letters as they stand, and the synopsis of results is substantially that given in a preceding paragraph. It is the old story of Masaya and Granada, and the previous attacks upon St. George—with the difference in this case, that the allies were strong enough to surround and attempt to capture the whole of the filibuster force. When WALKER attacked Masaya, the enemy made a *razze* on Granada, but retired on the return of the filibusters to their plundered head quarters. When WALKER attacked St. George for the fifth and last time, the enemy not only made a counter-movement upon Rivas, but even attempted to cut off and capture the attacking party. The victory announced by the Texas implies that WALKER, having had the "foolishness" to enter this *cul de sac*, had the good fortune to escape out of it with less loss than might have been expected. Divested of the rhodomontad, designed to "appear in print," the facts related in HERNINGSEN'S and ANDERSON'S letters, "have this extent—no more."

As this letter is a mere criticism, not pretending to any occult information, let me now give a few extracts from the accounts, since abundantly confirmed, sent home by Captain JOHN M. GRIFFIN, of this City, who, though not an educated factician, is reputed one of the most intelligent, active, and indomitable men in WALKER'S army; he is a nobleman of Nature's patent, and all that he says—as all that ANDERSON might say, if really addressing a private friend—is entitled to implicit credence.

"We found," says GRIFFIN, describing the attack of the 28th of January last,—"we found that it was impossible to get into the plain without losing a great number of men, so we fell back about six hundred yards to a building on the road" (PRICE'S blacksmith shop, most probably,) "and there took a position. We determined to wait till morning came. The enemy, in the meantime, threw out parties to flank us, but we held them in check until daylight, and then found that they were on three sides of us. We kept open our rear, so as to make good our retreat in case of their flanking us. We held this position until about 11 o'clock next morning. That afternoon we attacked the enemy with our whole force, but it was no use; we had to fall back again." [At this time, according to GRIFFIN'S account, there were but 500 allies in St. George, who succeeded in repelling the attacks he is describing. The allies subsequently received 1,000 men from Obraje.] "On 30th January," again writes GRIFFIN, "we again attacked St. George under HERNINGSEN, but my God, what an attack! On we went, the men falling in all directions; we charged them and fell back, charged them again, fell back again, and stood fighting them against their own barricades for one hour and a half. We lost in killed and wounded, about 90 men." [On this occasion HERNINGSEN fell back to Rivas without effecting anything, save the slaughter of some Central Americans who could be better spared than the ninety gallant fellows lost in effecting it.] This same manœuvre—if desperation deserves the scientific name—was repeated on 4th of February, at 3 P. M. "But," again writes Captain GRIFFIN, "it was no use." "We killed two of their colonels and about 115 men," this time. "We lost about 40 in killed and wounded." "We fell back again on this place," (letter dated from Rivas,) "and rested for three days, and then," (7th of February,) "took along with us all of our cannon, three six-pound guns and three howitzers, for the purpose of shelling the enemy out, but it did no good." "They had dug intrenchments all around the plaza, and when we would use the cannon shot on them, they took to the intrenchment." "We did not charge them," (this time,) "as it would have been foolishness, and we would have lost a great many men."

Now notice: He says that to charge these works—not intrenchments, exactly, but no matter for that—would have been "foolishness," even though defended by an enemy vastly inferior to that which was in their occupation at the date of last advices. As palpable and proved "foolishness" no charge was made by HERNINGSEN, although the filibuster force must have been then much stronger than at the date of the last attack under WALKER. What follows as the inference but that desperation, and not hope, impelled the fifth mad movement?

St. George is a mere plaza, perhaps one thousand feet square, surrounded externally by a barricade, and traced within the inclosure by trenches and covered ways, diverging into places of [illegible] for the sudden concealment and with[illegible] men, and consequently their [illegible] at every point within the [illegible] of defence and rallying points [illegible] the east side of the Plaza, connected [illegible] which thus becomes the citadel—a ball-proof, massive structure, built of hardened earth and capable of sheltering, and pierced to emit the fire of not less than 600 men. Its cannon enfilade and sweep the whole area of the Plaza, and two adobe buildings, left standing on either side, act as redoubts and cross fire in front of its approach. This, then, is the centre and *omphalos* of the system of defence designed by the French Colonel CHEVALIER—as I gather from the accounts (our only data) given of the fortifications in your Aspinwall correspondence—which appears written by a person, though not versed in the arts of military, yet of strong general judgment and very patient impartiality. Like all other Indian towns in Central America, St. George was surrounded by plantations of corn, sugar and plantains; but these have, of course, been destroyed by the French Colonel in command. From the lake, half a mile distant, the two steamers in the hands of the Central Americans supply it with provisions, recruits, and the other munitions of war.

So much we learn from the crazy trash put together in the newspapers by correspondents who write, they know not what, but fling out every report and circumstance that reaches them, or is crammed down their throats by interested parties, without the least effort at arrangement, or the formation of a general plan—and such were the advantages of position, to gain which WILLIAM WALKER made his fifth and last sally from Rivas.

Orders were issued on the 16th of March for this attack on St. George—"if it being reported," says ANDERSON, "that the allies were not very strong there." There being but two and a half or three miles between the towns, these orders must have been carried either by spies or deserters to the Central American camp, and hence the ambuscade of the cactus hedges. At day light of the 17th, WALKER was in position, and opened fire with his artillery from the western side against the church. Under cover of this fire his men attacked the barriers at two or three points probably; but this is only conjecture. "Our six pounders played on the church with such effect that the enemy, who were there in large numbers, were *forced to fly to other parts*, and at last, having been driven from one corner to another, were compelled to leave the *place altogether*."

From this it becomes evident that young ANDERSON knew nothing of the covered ways and other means of sudden concealment existing in the interior of the place; he imagined that they were drawn away, while their disappearance was merely a preconcerted manœuvre, designed to draw WALKER'S forces within the circle of other trenches and large rifle pits, and to hold him there engaged until news should come of the fall and capture of Rivas. That last place of refuge wresting [illegible]

[illegible] Gen. HERNINGSEN mean by his repeated use of the phrase—"this breaks up the allies," or the "allies are broken up," or other words to this effect? In all the previous accounts received from him, he uses these identical, or strictly similar phrases, in connection with the four former victories? and writing after the battle of March 17, we again find this purely military phrase used with a totally unmilitary significance. "Our victory is decisive," he says in one of his private letters designed for the public eye, "and breaks up the allies completely, and in a few weeks all fighting within the boundaries of Nicaragua will be over." We can fancy the grim smile overspreading the General's features as that last paragraph was penned. All fighting will be over in a few weeks, he says; but how? By mere filibuster victories with the results herein before exampled? or by some terrible defeat of the allies that shall make Presidents MORA and RIVAS undisputed masters of the country?

In another letter to another person of the same date, General HERNINGSEN again uses the stereotyped and suspicious expression: "The defeat is fatal to the enemy—it breaks them up." Another letter (same date and place) from an officer who appears on intimate terms with HERNINGSEN—probably one of his law aid de camps—repeats the dubious phrase in a form only slightly varied, and severing strongly of preconcertment. "American Minié rifles," it says, "and Hemingsen howitzers and cannon did the business. The *allies are finally* used up."

Now how can HERNINGSEN as a military man speak of "breaking up" large masses of men who have neither order, nor morals, nor discipline; but who will scatter in one hour and reassemble the next, with the instinct, and no more shame than a flock of pigeons roused from a stubble field by the crack of a double-barrel, and the feathers flying from two of their wounded comrades? The pigeons will go back to the field so long as they are hungry and grain can be found in its furrows; and the Central Americans will round after every temporary or local defeat, and go back to surround the invaders, upon whose extermination their own safety is at stake. This is pretty well instanced by the fact that the last terrible reverses at St. George and along the cactus road, brought the allies within a thousand yards of the ramparts which, before, they had been three miles away from. The General seriously perils his reputation by the use of such unmeaning words.

And now, Sir, to conclude. This letter is written—not on private information, as were my former letters—but as a simple criticism on the *ex parte* statements of those most interested in having their true position misunderstood. The means of conveyance that carried HERNINGSEN'S, ANDERSON'S and General CAZNEAU'S last letters stopped mine, for the same reason that theirs were stopped in the conveyance which brought my former correspondence. It is a drawn game between us on that point, and there I am content to let the matter rest.

God knows this letter has been written with a heavy heart—as one strenuously resisting, who stands upon a cliff and sees fresh victims drifting towards the death that few escape. Friends have gone down in the whirlpool, and friends will follow; the ruin that was closing yawns again, and the experience of two years of massacre is shrivelled up from the minds of men by the electric spark that flashes a lie from New Orleans to Wall-street.

THE VOICE OF NICARAGUA.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY,
GREATEST PLACE IN AMERICA,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., 3d block west of Broadway.
An examination of my extensive assortment of new and original designs will *convince* the most *fastidious* that fixtures which *defy* competition for durability and style can be bought at *this* establishment at *prices lower by far* than at any other house in the *United States*. Old gas fixtures regilt, French or artistic bronze, and *warranted* to look equal to new. The show room is on the *ground* floor, *not* the second or third. JAMES G. MOFFET.
MAKE A NOTE OF THE PLACE,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., between Greene and Wooster.
N. B.—*No extra charge.* Fixtures bought at *this* establishment are put up, lengthened or shortened, *at the prices for which they are sold.*

SPRING RAGLAN OVERCOATS.
Despite all competition and presumed overshadowing influences in the ideas of trade that pervades, as it were, Young America, it is with a confidence induced by our experience as pioneers in the production of the finer qualities of ready-made garments, that we would elicit a comparison of our Spring Raglans with the productions of any house in the trade, having a confidence that they are *decidedly the most desirable and recherché garments of* the season. WM. T. JENNINGS & CO.,
No. 231 Broadway,
Third door above Astor House.

R. R. R.
A WONDERFUL CURATIVE POWER.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF instills within the human body paralyzed with infirmities or crippled with pain, a new life—the moment it is applied externally, or taken internally, the most severe and torturing paroxysms of pain cease, and the system under its health infusing influence is quickly transformed to a happy state of existence. All acute and painful diseases will readily yield to the READY RELIEF.
R. R. R.—Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold by Druggists generally.

TO CARPET BUYERS.
SPRING CARPETS AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
Tapestry Brussels.....$1.00
Three-ply.....1.00
Superfine Ingrain.....80
Lace and other Curtains very cheap at the One price Store of YOUNG & JANE,
No. 304 Broadway,
opposite Taylor's Saloon.

300 DIFFERENT PATTERNS
of Chandeliers, all marked down to the cost price, and positively to be sold off by the 1st of June. N. B.—See our list of prices in the dry goods' column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c.,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See advertisement under Dry-Goods.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 BROADWAY.

THE PATENT ICE PITCHER.
Beautiful as a parlor or dining room ornament, silver plated and warranted to keep ice fourteen hours in the hottest weather. One hundred for sale, at the cost price.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.—DR. H. K. ROOT & CO., the popular authors and practitioners, publishers of the *People's Medical Lighthouse*, &c., will remove to Saratoga Springs on the 1st of MAY next.
Invalids in New-York and vicinity who are afflicted with any difficult chronic disease, such as consumption, dropsy, scrofula, cancer, heart disease, rheumatism, &c., are invited to call and have their cases examined before their contemplated removal. Office No. 512 Broadway, New-York.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS and others to a sale, under a judgment of the Supreme Court, on TUESDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, of 12 Lots, comprising the whole block bounded by 75th and 76th sts., and 3d and 4th avs. Also, 3 lots on 71st-st., by P. C. BULKLEY, auctioneer. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at the office, No. 49 Wall-st., Insurance Buildings.

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC IS THE only reliable cure for this direful disease. It corrects the acidity of the stomach and restores it to its former digestive power. It does not purge. Depôt No. 101 Wall-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; C. F. CHACE, No. 165 Chamber-st., New-York; and JOHN WRIGHT & CO., New Orleans, agents.

RUPTURE—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of All Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to the superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

GENTLEMEN HAVING LEFT OFF CLOTHING to dispose of, will receive their value by calling at the place or addressing THOMAS D. COREOY, No. 491 Pearl-st.

OLD DR. SONE'S BITTERS AND PILLS
Cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, all diseases arising from Bad Liver, Dumps, Hypochondria, and all nervous diseases.
OLD DR. SONE'S BITTERS AND PILLS
Are universally acknowledged to be the Greatest Remedy in existence for all impurities of the system.
OLD DR. SONE'S BITTERS AND PILLS
Are pleasant to take, create an appetite, strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, add health and vigor to the whole system.
Sold wholesale and retail by C. H. RING, Broadway and John-st.; Mrs. HAYES', Brooklyn; and by all Druggists.
Principal depôt, No. 284 Grand-st., three blocks east of Bowery. Wholesale and retail.
Dr. SONE cures Cancers, White Swellings, Old Sores, Tumors, desperate cases of diseases of the Heart, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, Fits, and Female Complaints, at his office, No. 284 Grand. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York,
PROPRIETORS OF LYON'S KATHAIRON, &c.,
And manufacturers of
PERFUMERY OF ALL KINDS,
Invite the attention of the trade to their large and varied stock. In beauty of style, excellence of quality and cheapness we are enabled to offer inducements unequaled by any other manufacturers.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,
AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY, NO. 425 BROADWAY, near Grand-st., have now ready for exhibition a large and superior stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, imported expressly for this Spring's trade, and until further notice will be sold at LAST FALL'S PRICES.

CURTAINS,
LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM 33 TO 66.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 261 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARDS.
KELTY & FERGUSON,
No. 261 Broadway.

SPRING CLOTHING.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, call the attention of those in want of Spring raglans, business coats, vests, and fancy cassimere pants, to their present large assortment, to which they are receiving daily additions. A large stock of frock coats, black pants, black and colored silk vests, and gentlemen's furnishing goods always on hand.
Also boys' clothing and furnishing goods of all kinds and sizes, adapted to all ages, from three years and upwards.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway,
between Grand and Canal sts.

ROGERS' BAZAAR OF FANCY GOODS AND toys, 499 Broadway. Go there to obtain your Gifts and Presents, both useful and ornamental, as a greater variety is to be found there at any other places in the City, consisting of beautiful Workboxes, Dressing Cases, Fancy Games, Porcelain and China Vases, &c., all at the lowest price of importation.

TO CONSUMERS OF LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
In order to avoid the great variety of counterfeits, consumers will please observe that the genuine Sauce has the name of Lea & Perrins impressed upon the patent metal capsule, or patent glass stopper, as well as on the labels and wrappers of each bottle.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
No. 405 Broadway, sole agents for United States.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.
A very large and very rich assortment of
NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
NOW SELLING AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
at ARTHUR DONNELLY'S,
No. 86 Bowery.

GEO. T. PETERSON,
Of the late firm
PETERSON & HUNTSMAN,
Will continue the CARPET BUSINESS at No. 70 Canal-st., in the firm of E. A. PETERSON & CO.

HAVEN'T GOT A SILVER-PLATED KETTLE? How's that? You can buy one at BAILEY'S for $11. The customary price for the same kind of an article everywhere else is $18. Messrs. D. & CO. are closing out their entire stock, without regard to cost. Look at their advertisements in the dry goods' column of this paper.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS.—ISAAC PECK & SON, Flushing, L. I., invite the attention of parties who purpose building on the shores of the East River, or in the vicinity of New York, to their extensive assortment of all kinds of lumber and other materials. Their location on the water enables them to deliver carpenter or mason materials to any point that may be required, and at the lowest market prices. Also, connected with their yard is a planing and moulding mill, where every variety of work can be done at the shortest notice. Persons contemplating to build will find it to their advantage to examine their stock before purchasing. Communication by Flushing several times a day, per steamboat and railroad from Fulton Market slip.

NO. 49 MURRAY-STREET.—STEARNS & MARVIN'S, late Rice & Co.'s improved SALAMANDER SAFE, William's patent, secured with the celebrated LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK, with a very small key, all made under the immediate inspection of our Mr. STEARNS, who has for 15 years superintended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them, and having been tested in accidental fires; warranted free from dampness. Also, BURGLAR-PROOF CHESTS, of any size, lined with hardened steel, which cannot be drilled or broken. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 49 Murray-st. Factory, corner of St. Mark's-place and Avenue A.

SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers* all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to purchase a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent, gratis, to all who apply, by letter or otherwise.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

CLOTHING.—CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU sts.—N. E. COLLINS & CO. wish to call attention to their well selected stock of Spring styles, embracing every variety of gentlemen's clothing. Raglans, Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., all of which are made in the very best manner, and will be sold at the very lowest price for cash. Call and see our stock.
N. E. COLLINS & CO.,
Corner John and Nassau sts.

CLOTHING.—CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU sts.—N. E. COLLINS & CO. wish to call attention to their well selected stock of Spring styles, embracing every variety of gentlemen's clothing. Raglans, Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., all of which are made in the very best manner, and will be sold at the very lowest price for cash. Call and see our stock.
N. E. COLLINS & CO.,
Corner John and Nassau sts.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—GREAT BARGAINS.—Owing to alterations to be made in the piano-rooms at No. 333 Broadway, the large stock of pianos and melodeons will be sold during this and next week, at lower prices than ever before offered in this City. Pianos and melodeons to rent.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF CORNS AND BUNIONS.—Dr. J. LITTLEFIELD'S Shields and Plaster are recommended by those who use them as being the best remedy ever offered for these painful affections. For sale at his office No. 500 Broadway, up stairs, and at the principal druggists throughout the City.

GAS COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.—W. F. SHAW'S patent, combining neatness, economy and convenience. Prices from $6 to $15, with furniture complete, by which cooking can be done at one-half the expense of any other method. Can be seen in operation at GEO. L. CANNON'S, No. 403 Broadway.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, FOUR SHILLINGS A BOX, black or brown; highly fragrant Dentifrice 25 and 50 cents per box. Infallible Unguent for the growth and beauty of the hair. Inimitable cut

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE FIRST-CLASS three-story brick house, No. 10 Doughty-st., Clinton-st., Brooklyn, E. D., contains 10 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, and all the modern improvements. Rent $400. Apply to JAMES HOGAN, No. 1 Doughty-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick building, (Stoll) on west side of 3d-av., between 46th and 47th sts., will be furnished with marble mantels, gas, bath, furnace, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. E. GILFORD, No. 1 Nassau-st., from 12 to 3.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS AND elegant dwelling house, formerly occupied by the subscriber, No. 101 St. Mark's-place, 50½ feet front, having three rooms on each floor, and all the modern improvements, with or without the stable. Also, the three-story house, No. 110 West 27th-st., having bath and gas. Apply to JAMES B. MURRAY, No. 19 Washington-place, or No. 76 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE HANDSOME three-story brownstone house, No. 17 High-st., a few doors from Fulton-st., and less than five minutes' walk from Fulton and Catharine Ferries. It contains about 11 apartments, and is well adapted for a genteel boarding-house. It will be rented low, to a good tenant. Apply to OAKLEY & WRIGHT, No. 9 Court-st., near the City Hall, Brooklyn.

TO LET—$250—THREE STORY NEW BRICK houses on Broadway and 54th-st., very pleasantly situated, and giving more convenience for money than anything in the City; worthy the attention of home-seekers; Croton water in them; stages and cars running near same. Inquire of RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, next southwest corner of 54th-st. and Broadway.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF A LARGE brown stone house on 5th-av., near the Crystal Palace, containing 21 rooms, suitable for a boarding-house; had all the modern improvements; will be let in floors to respectable families. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,139 Broadway, next to southwest corner of 54th-st.

TO LET—TWO NEW HOUSES ON GRAND-ST., ASTORIA, L. I., [illegible] and cellar; cistern, good well of water, with the use of ground. Rent, yearly, $175. A lease will be given for one years, as above. Conveyance by 3d and 4th-av. cars, and every five minutes, or by steamboat, from foot of Peck-slip, four times daily. Inquire of G. MARC, Astoria.

TO LET—A HANDSOME MASTIC-FRONT brick dwelling, No. 148 Union-st., near Henry, Brooklyn; three-story, basement, gas-cellar, heater, gas and fixtures; water in the back basement; marble mantels. The house is 50 by 34 feet; lot 100 feet. Will be put in complete order. Possession the 1st of May. Will be let cheap to a good tenant. Apply to M. RUPP, No. 120 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., two beautiful cottages, in complete order, containing eleven rooms each. Their location for attraction and convenience to the City cannot be surpassed within the vicinity. For terms, apply to G. HOPKINS, 45 Peck-slip, up stairs, from 11 to 12½, or at Ravenswood.

TO LET—Two stores, eight show rooms and two basements, 60 feet deep each, on Canal st., near Broadway. The present arrangements are for 11 distinct houses, but will be altered to suit applicants. Apply at No. 146 Chambers-st., or No. 127 Greene-st., before 9 o'clock, A. M., or after 5 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS and basement of the new five-story brick building, 20x60, on the rear of Nos. 43 and 45 Centre-st., well lighted, and suitable for printers, or manufacturers, with the privilege of cartway from the street. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 160 Nassau-st.

TO LET—IN BUILDING NO. 1 BOWERY, FACing Chatham-square, the third floor, lighted by 28 windows, well calculated for light mechanical business. Also, rooms and offices on second floor. Also, store No. 5 Division-st. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 159 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

TO LET—TWO FOUR-STORY BASEMENT brick houses, Nos. 124 and 126 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Neighborhood first-class. Have gas, baths, range, marble mantels, &c., all in perfect order. Rent $600. Apply to J. KELLY, on the premises, or of RAY BROTHERS, No. 3 Day-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY frame house, with basements and sub cellar, gas and water in the house, in Greenpoint, first house from Carlton, and one block from Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Rent $300. Price $2,200. Inquire of C. B. BOWLES, No. 118 William-st., New-York, or No. 317 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PRESent occupant going to Europe, the elegant four-story house No. 55 West 26th st., near 5th-av. The house is first-class, and will be painted if desired. Apply to F. R. COWDERY, Nos. 39 and 41 Ann st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE in 4th-st. west of and near Broadway, to a small family only. It has all the modern improvements. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Inquire at No. 14 East 32d-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF ONE OF those four-story brown-stone buildings, No. 232 Hudson st., one of the best locations in the City for milliners, tailors or any light or fancy business. Inquire at No. 232 Hudson st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK WORKshop 8-4-6th Greenwich-st.; 35 by 50 feet, suitable for any mechanical business. Inquire on the premises of J. T. ROBIN, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, office No. 4.

TO LET—A LARGE STORE AND CELLAR, and possession given on May 1. A good stand for dry goods or dry provisions. Henry FOWLER & griffin will open on opposite corner May 1. Will be let reasonable. Apply at HARRIOT S, No. 124 Charles-st.

TO LET—NO. 64 EAST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., near 4th-av.; 3 stories, 16 rooms, 3 rooms deep; all the improvements, in perfect order; rent to private family, $1 000, including gas fixtures. Also, a furnished house in same neighborhood; $1,300. Apply from 1 to 5.

TO LET—A FINE, FULL-SIZED FOUR-STORY, modern built brown-stone front house, in 20th-st., pleasantly located. Rent, to an undoubted tenant, only $800. Contains all the modern improvements.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE ON 38th-st., near Hudson River; Hudson River Railroad cars and stages close by. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, inquire at the office of LEOPOLD EIDLITZ, Architect, No. 256 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

TO LET—BROADWAY WAREROOMS, NEAR White-st., west side, three remarkably fine rooms on first floor, with easy access—wide stairs—suitable for any kind of business. Apply to J. H. CHAMBERS, pianofortes, No. 385 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—SEVERAL LOTS ON Washington-st., near Desbrosses st. Also, house No. 105 Hudson, corner of Laight-st. Apply to J. H. GIFFIN, No. 5 Tryon-row building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE BERTH ON THE NORTHERN side of the pier foot of Robinson-st., North River, adjoining the bulkhead and opposite the landing-place of the Merchants' Line of Albany steamers. Apply at the Office No. 222 Washington-st., between 12 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A three-story brick house, 20 by 50 feet, with sixteen lots of ground in Hudson City, between Jersey City and Hoboken. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 87 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—A HANDSOME FURNISHED HOUSE on 23d st., with all the modern improvements; rent, $1,500. Apply to R. D. GOODWIN. I have a great many other houses to let and for sale.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 287 BOWERY, consisting of two fine parlors, front basement, bedroom, and pantries; good under-cellar, Croton and gas. Rooms may be seen from 12 to 4 P. M. Apply as above.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 186 Dean-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn, with gas, range and bath room. Rent $450. Apply to J. R. WALTER, No. 166 Water-st., New-York.

TO LET VERY CHEAP—3-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar dwelling north side 52d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Also, store No. 912 Broadway. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 16 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A NEAT TWO-STORY COTTAGE built house, on 50th-st., 150 feet east of 2d-av., with three lots of ground. Rent moderate to a small family. Apply at No. 146 Eldridge-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH ALL the modern improvements, No. 173½ West 34th st. Apply to E. LYON, No. 494 Broadway, or S. WYKOFF, No. 494 3d-av.

TO LET—NO. 18 WALKER, NEAR CHURCH-st., house 4 stories, in excellent order. Apply to G. A. SACCHI, No. 60 William-st.

TO LET—IN THE BUILDING NO. 16 BEEKMAN, near Nassau-st., two lofts and three offices. Apply on the premises, to W. H. PARSONS & CO.

TO LET—ENGLISH-BASEMENT HOUSE NO. 27 West 26th-st. Apply to J. RAYLEY, No. 90 Chambers-st. Rent $650.

TO LET—FURNISHED PARLORS, WITH BEDrooms, attendance, &c., at No. 18 East 22d-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of a good workshop, No. 74 Wooster-st. Inquire of SMITH & CRANE, on the premises.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT basement of house No. 75 Amos-st., to a small family. To be seen from 1 to 4.

A FINE FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENtlemen on the second story, with bedroom attached; also neatly furnished lodging rooms in the upper story to rent cheap. Apply at No. 69 Prince-st., near the Metropolitan Hotel.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—THE store of land at the intersection of Pearl-st. and the Bowery, together with the underground privilege from the Corporation, embracing an area of 2,600 square feet.
DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

NO. 19 STATE-STREET—TO LET TO A small family, only part of house No. 19 State-st., fronting the Battery, has gas, baths, and hot and cold water. Inquire of THOMAS STEWART, 69 Wall-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Astor House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—WILL BE made satisfactory to a good tenant or the house will be sold on favorable terms. Apply at No. 74 9th-st.

STORE TO LET.—A LARGE CORNER STORE in Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway. It would be altered to suit a good tenant. Apply at No. 66 Prince-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LEASE—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF THE first class, splendidly located in the city of Hoboken, on the south corner of Grand Avenue, and commanding a view of the river and bay. It was built and furnished by the late Robert L. Stevens, Esq., and can be let for three, six or twelve months. For terms and particulars, apply to B. K. BOARD, No. 37 Cortlandt-st., New-York, from 10 A. M. or No. 84 Washington-st., Hoboken, from 6 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.

DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET, ON LEASE, FROM 1st OF MAY.—The first class, three-story brick house, No. 126 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., will be let for a private residence only; has all the modern conveniences, including gas-fixtures, and is in perfect order for occupancy. Apply at No. 114 same street, or at No. 101 Front-st., to JAMES H. GIFFORD, where cards to view the house can be obtained; or application can be made to the present occupant, JAMES A. EDGAR, at his office, No. 95 Front-st. Rent $1,000.

ROOMS TO LET.—UNFURNISHED LODGINGrooms in Broadway, below Spring-st., in suites, consisting of sitting room and bedroom attached; may be rented by business men, at prices varying from $100 to $175. None but parties of respectability need apply. Inquire of P. N. GELLATLY, No. 197 Broadway, room No. 4, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN A PLEAsant part of the City, near 9th-av., a 3-story house, with furniture, gas, water, bath room, water-closet, and all conveniences, and finished throughout with b. w. in a small family at $1,200 a year. The advertiser, if desired, will retain one room and pay a liberal price for partial board. Apply at the office of the *Daily Times*.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brownstone front, located three blocks in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 34 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished. Would be leased unfurnished.
FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Attorney, &c., No. 76 Wall-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS OPPOSITE THE New York Hotel for single gentlemen. Also, two suites of parlors, suitable for one or two gentlemen. The house is in perfect order, having been entirely new furnished. Will be rented by the week, month or year. Apply on the premises, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF the late G. Maurian, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, comprising a house, partially furnished, 50 feet square, with a wing 20x48; a stable, &c., and 32 acres of land. The view extends far beyond the City, Newark, Rockaway and Never-mink. For terms, apply to JAS. B. GLENTWORTH, No. 3 Broad-st.

NO. 19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—A SUITE OF ELegantly furnished parlors, three rooms deep, on first floor, to let for the ensuing season, rooms on second and third floors; also a well furnished front basement, suitable for a professional gentleman. References required. N. B.—The rooms will be let to gentlemen only.

SPACIOUS BROADWAY SALESROOM TO LET—In the marble building No. 682, near St. Thomas' Church, with lofts above and store below, if required. The saleroom is 50 by 100 feet, and is unsurpassed by any in New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—A VERY fine brown-stone house, on 20th-st.; also, a three-story brick house, on 24th-st.; also, a brown-stone house, on 38th-st., and a number of others, all nicely furnished.
E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A GENtlemanly furnished four-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, in 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address box No. 4,211 Post Office.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN YEARS' LEASE OF TWO lots of ground, with building on, in Broome-st., between Mangin and Tompkins sts., New-York. Inquire of ANN LAFORGE, No. 17 Broome-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—One of the most desirable homes in the village, built less than two years since, for the present owner and occupant, and is situated on Main-st., contains all the modern improvements, viz.: hot and cold water bathing rooms, water closet, range, furnace tubs, &c., set in cellar, and finished in the most complete manner. The grounds are tastefully laid out with a variety of choice fruit and ornamental trees. The furniture is new and will be sold with the house; also a fine span of horses and carriages. A good opportunity offers to any one who may wish to avoid the trouble of building, as the owner intends to break up housekeeping and can give immediate possession. For further particulars, apply at No. 37 Dey-st., New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE—FIVE minutes walk from the Morrisania depôt, Westchester County—a neat two-story dwelling, 32x36, built on a plot measuring 125 feet front by 168 feet deep—8 City lots. The house has 7 rooms, cellar under whole, water in the house. The grounds are well laid out, and contain trees and shrubbery of several years growth. Price $2,800—or $2,600, with reservation of 50 feet of the frontage. Terms two-thirds on time if desired. Apply to
JAMES HIERALD,
No. 223 Broadway, corner of Ann-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN MERIDEN, Connecticut, two minutes' walk from the depôt where all express trains from New-York to Boston stop. The locality is unsurpassed for salubrity, beauty of scenery, and rural attractions; the grounds well-stocked with fruit trees, ornamental trees and shrubbery; the house contains 10 rooms, besides pantry, closets and cellar, is furnished with hot and cold water, and [illegible]. Convenient barns, sheds, &c. Apply to J. H. PRATT, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—CONsisting of a commodious double house, large orchard of choice fruit, fine lawn, 35 acres of the best arable and pasture land, with suitable out-buildings; the whole commanding one of the finest views of the beautiful country surrounding Lake Mohegan, 4 miles from Peekskill Railroad Depôt, on the Hudson River. Apply to
THOMAS JONES, No. 267 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED IN WESTCHESTER, between Harlem and Hudson River Railroads, of from twenty to one hundred acres; would prefer to rent it, with privilege of buying. The best of care would be taken of it. Address COUNTRY, at the office of the *Times*.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON the Harlem Railroad, about 26 miles from the City, consisting of 20 acres of land, on which are a large stone mansion, in perfect order, and pleasantly situated; large stable, carriage-house, and other out-buildings; two small dwelling-houses, with excellent garden and plenty of trees and shrubbery; a valuable marble bed, good water power, with two dams and several small buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Situation one of the healthiest in the State, and for the whole or half of the place would be sold in two parcels, one of which would constitute a beautiful country seat, and the other a manufacturing property, possessing rare advantages. First-class houses or good vacant lots in this City would be taken in exchange.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ELEGANT CHEAP COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A BARGAIN FOR CASH—2½ miles from the City Hall, New York, 1½ miles south of Jersey City, on the Bergen Point plank-road, on high land, overlooking the cities of New-York and Brooklyn and the Bay. Dwelling, cottage style, newly finished; about one acre of ground. If not sold previous to Tuesday next, will on that day, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, be offered at auction. For further information, inquire of WM. M. LUMMIS & CO., No. 49 Warren-st., New-York, or at No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or of the owner, J. B. WILKINSON, Troy, N. Y.
P. S.—Stages from Jersey City Ferry pass the door.

HUDSON RIVER.—SEVERAL BUILDING sites, with an acre or more of land, for sale on the banks of the Hudson River, 12 miles from the City Hall, with frequent access by cars. The situation is not surpassed, as to health and beauty of scenery, by any on the North River, and the neighborhood is well improved by a desirable class of inhabitants. Arrangements can be made if desired for house and all improvements complete. Address J. C. SIDNEY, DOUGLAS, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 274 Broadway, where a map of the place can be seen, or at Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT FORDHAM—A DESIRABLE country residence, on the Macomb's Dam Road, immediately opposite the residence of Lewis G. Morris, Esq. The property comprises six acres of land, well stocked with fruit trees of mature growth, a convenient and commodious cottage and out buildings complete; the situation is elevated and remarkably healthy, one mile distant from High Bridge, and 10 minutes' walk from Tremont station on the Harlem Railroad. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to MEGRATH & CO., No. 67 Washington-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ASTORIA, L. I., the large commodious dwelling, 14 rooms, with furnace, hot and cold water, kitchen range, marble mantels, sliding doors, dumb waiter, piazza front and rear, and about 3 acres of high terraced land, with choice fruit and ornamental trees, a barn, 40x60, and gardener's house, situate on the Crescent, Broadway and Academy sts., access by steamboat and stages hourly. Apply to W. M. WHITNEY, No. 62 Pine-st., New-York, or J. M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUR'S RIDE from the City, a very desirable country residence on Prospect Hill, town of Pelham, near East Chester, a good two-story and attic house, containing 13 rooms, with about one acre of ground, and all necessary out-buildings, one mile from Pelhamville station, 1¼ from New-Rochelle, and 2 from Mount Vernon, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of THOMAS SPOTTEN, No. 141 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country residence at Ravenswood, L. I. House in cottage style, well built, with carriage-house and stable; the grounds well stocked with fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery; situated within 300 feet of steamboat landing. The location is unsurpassed for salubrity, beauty of scenery, and rural attractions. For particulars, inquire of P. G. VAN ALST, No. 140 42d-st., Williamsburg, or at WRIGHT & VAN ALST'S Store, Ravenswood, L. I.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence at Manhasset, Long Island, directly on the water, commanding a fine view of the Bay and East River, containing 57¾ acres. A large and commodious dwelling-house, barn and out-houses, all in good order; well calculated for a retired gentleman. A full description given and terms made known on application to
COVERT & Co., No. 47 Warren-st., New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE CHEAP.—This place is at Stamford, Conn. It is splendidly located near the Railroad depôt; contains 91 acres, large stone house, &c., and plenty of choice fruit. The land is rich, good for cultivation or building lots. Also, a small, cheap country seat at Saybrook, Conn., mouth of the Connecticut River. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 32 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, late the residence of WM. SEATON, Esq., near East Chester village and two railroad depôts, consisting of a large double house, wash of the d'pôt, 40 minutes' ride from this City. KENNEDY & SHERMAN, 6 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COMFORTABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in the town of Southfield, Staten Island, containing 10 rooms, with all the modern improvements, and about 3 acres of land, with large stable, carriage-house, and other out-buildings. Highly ornamental grounds, with a variety of choice fruit trees. Commodious barn, with a stable for 4 horses, large plank drive, and fine well of water. For further particulars, apply to Mr. KINGHINER, No. 319 4th-av., or Dr. ELLIOTT, No. 7 Astor-place, Clinton Hall.

SEA VIEW.—A DELIGHTFUL MODERN STONE Country residence to let, near Dr. Elliott's Astronomical Observatory, Castleton Heights, Staten Island, near first landing; it contains 11 rooms, and commands a magnificent view of the ocean, Long Island and City of New-York. Rent $475. Inquire at Dr. Elliott's Office, No. 7 Astor-place, Clinton-hall, or of BARNETT & BRINSMADE, No. 76 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, about nine miles from City Hall, a country residence, beautifully situated, overlooking the Sound and the Central Park, with 18 acres of land, which can be cut up into building sites. For further information apply at No. 102 Leonard-st., corner of Benson, where a painting can be seen of the place.

TO LET AT HASTINGS—ON HUDSON, A cottage house with 11 rooms, cellar, &c.; surrounded by large grounds; laid out in walks; near Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing. Possession to be had immediately. Inquire of G. D. GODFET, at the office of J. G. Rice & Co., No. 32 Liberty-place, New-York, between 1 o'clock and 4 o'clock, P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN Italian cottage within two minutes' walk from the Glenwood Station, commanding an unsurpassed view of the river scenery. Apply at Potter's Hotel, corner Greenwich and Warren-sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A choice farm, or gentleman's country residence of 100 acres, within one hour's ride of the City. Address A. B., Times Office, stating value and location of property if offered in exchange.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR VALUABLE Brooklyn property, a first-class country residence, healthily located, near depôt, where social, educational and religious privileges may be enjoyed. Address RESIDENCE, Box No. 479 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET.—A COTTAGE AT STAPLETON, STATEN Island, ten (Wright-st.) Apply on the premises, or to F. C. NIEBUHR, No. 26 Pine-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FARM, ONE HOUR'S RIDE from New-York, situated two miles from Paterson, N. J., on the Paterson and West Bloomfield road, fifty acres of good tillable land, all under good cultivation and well watered; a good dwelling and outhouses; a good well of water; a good orchard, with a variety of choice fruit trees. Conditions of sale, half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, inquire at CRANES & DU'S Express Office, No. 134 West-st., New-York, or No. 118 Congress-st., Paterson, or of Mrs. MARGARET VAN REYPER, on the premises.

FOR SALE AT RYE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 67 acres, mostly in grass, with an apple orchard of five acres; a farmer's house, large carriage house and a commodious barn have been recently erected; a cellar has been excavated for the mansion on a site which commands a fine view of Long Island Sound and the intervening country; distance 2 miles north from Rye Station. This property will be sold much less than cost. Apply to BUCKLIN & CRANE, No. 80 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR ROCKLAND COUNty Farm, 32 acres, choice land—80 bushels shelled corn to the acre having been raised upon it; good one and a half story frame house, shingled sides, with kitchen attached; good barn and hovel; well fruited and good soft water; location dry and healthy; two miles from the depôt; 30 miles from New-York; only $2,400.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

5,000 ACRES OF GOOD FARMING AND Pine Lands for sale for cash, or will be exchanged for merchandise. These lands are located near the line of the land grant Railroad. Also, 320 acres near Hastings, Minnesota. Inquire at the Western Land Agency of JOHN L. DORRANCE, No. 69 Liberty-st., corner Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM OF ABOUT 220 acres, at Hadley, Mass., with orchard of 600 apple trees, in good bearing; with large barn, farm house, &c.; being a part of the estate of the late William Gibbons; with several fine building sites, &c. Apply at No. 120 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

40,000 ACRES OF EXCELLENT PINE TIMBER LAND FOR SALE—In Tuscola County, Mich., near Cass River. The lumber ranks among the best in market and quite accessible. Will be sold on easy terms, together or to suit purchasers. HORACE WINANS, Real Estate Broker, No. 161 Broadway, second floor.

FARM FOR SALE—TWO MILES FROM DEPOT at West Bloomfield, New-Jersey, 14 miles from city, situated on the mountain; 8¾ acres all under good cultivation, but 6 acres, which is in wood; good buildings and plenty of fruit; price $4,500. Apply to R. BRINKHOFF, No. 162 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD stocks or City property, a farm of 80 acres, about one mile from the depôt at Elizabeth, N. J. Soil and fences good; location healthy; about $1,600 was realized for the produce of this place last year. Apply to W. H. WELLS, No. 6 Wall-st., room No. 2.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—PART OF A GENTEEL house, containing 6 or 7 rooms; rent not to exceed $500. Location between Hammond and 21st sts., and west of 7th-av. Address TENANT, No. 196 West-st., with full particulars.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, A NICE dry basement, unfurnished, at a moderate rent, near or within a few blocks of Broadway and Canal st. would be preferred. Address C. V. B. S., Times office.

WANTED—WHOLE OR PART OF STORE ON Broadway, suited to the sale of musical instruments. Address, stating terms, W. M. P., Times office.

STEAM POWER.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—In the Depôt Buildings corner Elm and Franklin sts., one square east from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water closets, and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam-pipes.

SMALL ROOMS WITH POWER TO LET.—$3 50, $4 50, and $5 50 per week. No. 128 Avenue D; one large room, 2d floor, at No. 250 Canal-st. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET—LARGE and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 490 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slip.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by
JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—FLOORS WITH STEAM POWER, corner av. C and 12th-st. Inquire of R. HIDDEN.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. JONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 134 Warren-st. Not enrolled citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., prosecuted by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS.—WE ARE CONSTANT buyers of warrants of the highest market rates.
HIRTLAND & CO., No. 48 Wall-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, IN ALL COLORS AND STYLES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at prices from $65 and upwards.
WARREN WARD,
No. 379 Bowery (old No. 26.)
Four doors North of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION BY R. PATTON, NO. 24 GROVE-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS AT NO. 109 FULTON-STREET, OPPOSITE DUTCH.—WILLIAM SHARP would respectfully call the attention of his friends and the public, that he is now selling the entire stock belonging to the estate of the late JAMES M. SHARP, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut parlor, dining, and bedroom suites; also a good assortment of office furniture. The above stock will be sold at cost, to close the estate before the 1st of May.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of the cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 42 and 44 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. (Old suites repainted.) Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

IRON BEDSTEADS—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company are now ready to execute orders for Iron Bedsteads, &c. Housekeepers about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call. Country dealers, shipping houses and public institutions liberally dealt with. Office 176 Centre-st., near Howard.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE WANTED.—The subscriber would like to purchase about two or three thousand dollars worth of furniture, about the medium quality, not too high-priced, for which he will pay cash. Any parties, or family, about breaking up may address a line to L. HAMILTON, Times Office.

ENAMELED AND COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Superb suites in all colors, beautifully decorated, from $65 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

SHOW CASES.—A. J. CAMPBELL, MANUFACturer, has removed from his old stand to No. 107 Fulton-st., between Nassau and William sts. A large assortment of metal and wood cases on hand. Country merchants and others call and see. Branch No. 22 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FRENCH'S Show Case warerooms, 44 Chatham-st., and 67 Bowery. A general assortment of show cases constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED by R. JOHNSON, No. 403 Hudson-st.
Circulars forwarded by application as above.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERY HALL,
Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York.
BOWNE & RAMSHORN.
PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS.
All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—WE COPY the following from the editorial columns of the Boston *Daily Ledger*, of Feb. 19, 1857. Mr. Barnard, the gentleman alluded to, is a prominent citizen of Boston:

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—In the multitude of remedies there are also not daily offered to the public, it is very difficult to make a positive recommendation of any one that will prove valuable for all the purposes for which it is recommended. But in our opinion one specific has been discovered for complaints of the Throat and Lungs that seems to be of inestimable worth. It is J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR. From a pamphlet setting forth its many claims on those inflicted with the diseases above named, we learn that this Remedy is not to be taken internally, after the ordinary method, but is used by INHALATION and APPLICATION. In this subtle way it performs its soothing and healing offices on the THROAT, LUNGS, NERVOUS MUSCLES, JOINTS, and SKIN. OLIVE TAR, it is claimed, contains an electro magnetic power, which is capable of restoring to the system its lost VITALITY; and this is performed alike by the inhalation of its odor, and the outward application of its fluid. Several of our Physicians often employ it for SURGICAL INHALATION, and its surprising results have well understood. We know of instances it has performed in cases of Bronchial difficulties in Coughs, Colds, and complaints of a similar character, and we are able to give it our full recommendation.

We are informed by our fellow-citizen, John M. Barnard, Esq., that during a fit of sickness last Winter, he had occasion to make use of the OLIVE TAR, and found it even more efficacious than he had ventured to expect. He caused about three table spoonfuls to be placed in a manner over a basin of boiling water, heated by a light lamp, and found that its odor was not only a restorative of the sick room, but a most pleasant soother of the irritation of his Throat and Lungs. He improved immediately in his health, and now uses the OLIVE TAR as occasion may require, in the reservoir of his furnace, satisfied that its volatile odor is of great service in rendering the atmosphere of his home both sweet and healthy at all times.

The above assertions are also fully verified by Testimonials from the following well known persons:

THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany.
WM. E. TOWNSEND, Esq., Staten Island.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., New-York.
Dr. EDWARD BRIGHT, Esq., New-York.
CHARLES VAN WYCK, Esq., New-York.
Rev. Dr. LEONARD, Exeter, N. H.
Gen. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
Hon. ELI COOK, Buffalo, N. Y.
A. B. BARNEY, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio.
JOHN F. WARNER, Esq., Chicago, Ill.

And of many others equally prominent.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR is sold at 50 cents a bottle, by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 16 State-st., (East side of Battery,) And by all druggists.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 6 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physicians and impudent quacks. Has magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those diseases which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of vast portions of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for those class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold for the same, and included in separate cases, as enclosed by Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, Hosack, &c., &c. Price $5 each, or four cases in one for $20, which saves $8; and in $27 packs, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesmar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, in any part of the world, securely packed, and all treated according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE FRIEND.—In the NEW ERA OF VEGETABLE MEDICINES, is but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day. Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness. Remember, all ye who have been lingering, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few days feel "that Richary is himself again." 36 Canal-st., 3 doors east of Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with loss of debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on gonorrhœa, urinary diseases, &c. To be had of the author, who may be consulted

AUCTION SALES.

By R. & R. H. Somerset.

ON FRIDAY, 17TH INST., AT 11 O'CLOCK, at their Salesroom, No. 38 Nassau-st. Important sale of one of the most valuable private collections of superb oil paintings ever offered at public sale in this City, the property of E. A. Cruger, Esq., who has been twenty years collecting them in Europe and America. They are all in fine order, and those with names attached are warranted originals, and many of them purchased at the sales of the famous collections named in the catalogue; and the modern ones chiefly from the artists themselves, among them will be found fine examples of *Cranwick, R. A., J. R. Pyne, Sharpe, Turner, Fraser, George A. Williams, J. O. Hornby, Glover, Vickers, Opie* and others. Also a few very choice and rare pictures of the Italian schools, and some very fine cabinet pictures of the rare Dutch and Flemish masters, viz.:—Gerade, Dusterz, Janstoen, McIlnnur, &c. Also, the celebrated pair of landscapes, known in Europe as the Fresch Zacarelli, being the finest landscapes, with figures by that celebrated master, and purchased at the sale of Cardinal Fesch in Rome. Also a pair of cabinet-sized pictures by Hogarth, with engraved copies, the superb picture by H. J. Boddington, Salvator Rosa, Velasquez, Moucheron, Greuze, Titian, Rembrandt, Old Kuyp, Chimbeaux, Phillipo, Lauri, Pat-i, De Grailly, E. L. Brown, Panini, Bartolina, Berthaydes, Heraley and many others. Catalogues with full descriptions are now ready, and the pictures will be on exhibition on Monday, 12th instant. The sale will positively take place on the day specified; and the public generally, as well as connoisseurs, are invited to examine them, as they may rest assured that the collection is the most rare and valuable one ever offered in this City.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

RARE AND CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS BY ANCIENT AND MODERN MASTERS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 15, at 11 o'clock A. M. at their gallery No. 23 Nassau-st., one of the most valuable and extensive collections that has been offered for sale in this City for many years. We shall commence the sale of the entire collection of paintings belonging to J. P. Beaumont, Esq., who is leaving for Europe, consisting of upwards of two hundred and fifty choice and select works of art, by eminent masters of various schools, ancient and modern, forming an unusually favorable opportunity for gentlemen of taste to add to their collections; among them will be found a superb Madonna, a chef d'œuvre of the great Italian artist Palma; marine pieces by Cuyp, Vandervelde and Vander Capellen; Scripture pieces, landscapes, hunting scenes by artists of the Flemish, Italian, Belgian and English schools, the whole forming an assemblage such as is seldom met with at a public sale.

They will be open for exhibition in our galleries, on Saturday, 9 & 11th instant, until Wednesday, the day of sale, immediately after which the concluding portion will be arranged for view.

Catalogues may be obtained at our store one week previous to the sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE AT AUCTION OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, ON NINTH AND ELEVENTH AVENUES AND FORTY-THIRD-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 14, 1857, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange:

NINTH-AVENUE.—3 desirable lots, with the 4-story brick buildings thereon, known as Nos. 365, 367, and 369 9th av., on the west side, between 43d and 44th sts.; each lot 17 feet 3 2-5th inches in width by 64 feet deep.

ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—1 lot, west side 11th-av., commencing 50 feet north of 40th-st.; 25 feet in width by about 100 feet in depth.

Also, the lot adjoining, being 25 feet 4 inches in width front, 25 feet rear, by about 100 feet deep.

Also, 3 lots on the easterly side of 11th-av., commencing 50 feet 2½ inches north of 41st-st.; each 25 feet 1½ inches in width by 100 feet in depth.

FORTY-THIRD-STREET.—1 lot, together with the 2-story brick house on the front and frame building on the rear thereof, on the southerly side of 43d-st., 125 feet west of 11th-av.; lot 25 feet wide by 100 feet 5 inches deep.

A portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 36 Wall-st.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

PERSONAL SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 112 Nassau-st. This will be the last sale previous to our removing to rooms No. 548 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Every article on the catalogue will be positively sold without any reservation whatever. The stock is large, and consists of every variety of furniture to be found in this City, consisting of a large assortment of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, library, dining room and chamber furniture; also piano-fortes, French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, fine china and china vases, pearl inlaid table cutlery, a splendid variety of silver-plated ware, elegantly decorated French china vases; mantel ornaments, clocks, time-pieces, regulators, office furniture, lamps, window shades; large furnace, which will heat a large building, is in good order; will be sold with the pipe and fixtures; cooking stove, kitchen furniture, oil-cloth, stair carpeting and rods; variety of second hand furniture; lot of sundries, &c.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE. OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 14, 1857, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Mechanics' Exchange, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn:

These three very desirable building lots on the northerly side of Lafayette-av., 20 2-12 feet east of Kent-av., Brooklyn, each 25x100 feet,—avenues paved, curbed, guttered and lighted,—first class improvements around the property. Location very desirable. Terms at sale. For maps, &c., apply to OAKLEY & WRIGHT, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn. By order of WARREN RICHMOND and WM. DEBREE, Executors of Greene L. Debree, deceased.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE MAIDEN-LANE PROPERTY, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF D. HOBART, ESQ., REFEREE.—WILLIAM DUMONT will sell at Auction on FRIDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, that valuable property Nos. 5, 5 and 7 Maiden-lane, near Broadway, being 58 feet front and rear by 26 feet deep.

N. B.—The sale of the above property was postponed from the 6th of April, (one of the defendants having died since the entry of the judgment,) in order to amend proceedings, and give a perfect title to the purchaser.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 16, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 128 Adams-st., Brooklyn. Elegant household furniture. Velvet tapestry carpets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, chamber and parlor suites, mahogany French bedsteads, cottage do., chairs, sofa, extension table, marble-top dressing bureau, wash stands, music stand, lace curtains and fixtures, damask do., hair and husk mattresses, beds and bedding, oil-cloth, 2 oak cane-seat chairs imported by Ball, Black & Co., made to fold up, kitchen furniture, &c.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 398 Broadway, mortgage sale by virtue of several chattel mortgages, 15 billiard tables, with cues, balls and all other apparatus belonging thereto, gas fixtures, large mirrors, solid silver ware, pitchers, spoons, decanters, tumblers, iron safe, chairs, &c.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART, THIS DAY AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at the auction rooms, corner Frankfort and William sts., mortgage sale of handsome mahogany and cottage furniture, consisting of splendid mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top cottage suites, dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, Brussels carpets, hair mattresses, pillows, &c., &c.

W. B. JONES, Attorney for Mortgagee.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—T. C. HOUGHTON WILL sell, THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, (Monday and Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 112 Nassau-st., the entire stock of furniture and housekeeping articles contained in store; the whole will be sold without any reservation whatever. This will be my last sale previous to moving to Broadway.

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LAST SALE AT NO. 112 Nassau-st., THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, furniture, mirrors, oil-paintings, rich inlaid table cutlery, cut-glass and silver-plated ware, decorated China vases, second-hand piano fortes, &c. Every article on the catalogue will be sold to the highest bidder.

P. COLTON, Auctioneer.

PARTIES WISHING SALES ATTENDED at their residence this month will please leave their address and the time of such sales as early as possible, and they will be attended to in person. Store No. 10 Beekman-st. N. B.—Furniture bought when preferred.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, AS Assignee of WM. W. WINANT, will sell at public auction on MONDAY, the 20th of April, the remaining stock of lumber, yard and office fixtures, horse, wagon, harness, &c., upon the premises, corner Hammond and West sts. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

CHAS. L. FOX, Assignee.

MIRRORS AT AUCTION.—ABOUT 25TH inst. month, the entire stock of mirrors, consisting of pier, mantels, sidewall and oval, now in store, will be sold. Our stock is the most extensive in the City, is mostly new, and the variety of style and quality of each monograph stands unequaled, offering an opportunity to purchasers few unsurpassed. C. E. COVERT, 394 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—TO-MORROW (Tuesday) APRIL 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 548 Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston-sts., will be sold the entire superb household furniture, comprising rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich damasks, rosewood and walnut chamber suites, with French plate glass, hair mattresses, bedding, carpets, oil-cloths, China, Glass and Earthenware, silver-plated ware, pots, kettles, spoons, cake baskets, spoons and forks, rich cut glassware, &c. Also fine ivory and other opera glasses, and other Kitchen Furniture.

The Factory are furnished with the finest imported carpets, large solid rosewood suites in rich carvings, rosewood centre and side-tables, pier and oval glasses, splendid China vases and mantel clocks, bronze gas fixtures, iron and bronzed window curtains, fine toned 7-octave pianos, superior rosewood cylinder bookcases, &c., &c.

In the Chambers are richly carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, dressing-table hair mattresses and bedding, French mirror engravings, gilt glasses, mahogany and rosewood sofas, chairs, lounges, &c., and an infinite number of other articles too numerous to mention. Catalogues at the house only on morning of sale. Terms: cash, in city funds, and deposits required from all purchasers, and goods must be removed as soon as Wednesday.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

BY GEO. NICHOLS.—SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, CARPETS, GAS FIXTURES, &c., &c.—At auction, on Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, April 14, inst., at 10½ o'clock, consisting of a general assortment, comprising parlor suites in solid rosewood frames upholstered in plush, brocatel and hair cloth, from makers whose goods can be warranted; rosewood centre tables with marble tops; dining, breakfast and side tables; sofas; mahogany, walnut and other bedsteads; cottage bedroom suites; solid oak extension tables and chairs; also, 100 bottles oil-paintings; French and other bedsteads; Brussels Carpets; also, a large lot of second-hand furniture removed for sale.

BRUCE A. CRESSON, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE SALE.—BY MORTGAGEE, AT No. 16 Leonard-st., near Broadway, THIS DAY (MONDAY) April 13, at 10 o'clock, the furniture of said house, consists in part of carpets, mahogany sofas and chairs, dining and other tables, oil-cloth, China and glassware, &c. Also, kitchen furniture, window curtains, mahogany, maple and iron bedsteads, feather beds, hair mattresses, pillows and bed linen, napkins and looking glasses, bureaus, washstands, &c. together with the kitchen furniture.

G. G. HOBSON, Auctioneer.

SALEROOM NO. 94 CARMINE-STREET, *will sell THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, furniture in house No. 92 Commerce-st., consisting of* rosewood, papier mâché and walnut bedsteads, mahogany and rosewood chairs, marble top table, piano, handsome assortment of kitchen furniture.

B. SMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THIS MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 110 9th-av., corner 18th-st., a large stock of China, white granite and glassware, glass canes, doors, shelving, fluid and oil cans, &c., &c.

FULTON-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—The four story store and lot No. 151 Fulton-st. will be sold at auction, by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., at the Merchants' Exchange, on MONDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

H. BEIGS, JR., & J. SMITH,
No. 30 William-st., (next building below Wall-st.,)
STOCK, BOND, AND GENERAL EXCHANGE BROKERS.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the above name and firm, for the purchase and sale, on commission, of stocks, bonds, and mercantile paper, and for the negotiation of loans.

Their connections enables them to promise that orders intrusted to them will be satisfactorily fulfilled.

HENRY MEIGS, Jr., late Cashier Metropolitan Bank.
WM. ALEX SMITH, late of No. 68 Wall-st.

New-York, April 1, 1857.

Refer to—Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank, Mechanics' Bank, Mechanics' Bank, Harmony Bank, Nassau Bank, New-York; Philadelphia Bank, Philadelphia; R. Mickle, Esq., Cashier Union Bank of Maryland, Baltimore; J. G. Wild, Esq., Cashier Boston Bank, Boston.

WESTON F. BIRCH & SON, Glasgow, Mo. THO. B. TURNEY, JAMES T. BIRCH, } Lecompton.

BIRCH, TURNEY & CO.,
BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS,
LECOMPTON, K. T.

We will immediately open a house for the transaction of a general business, and will be prepared to buy and sell EXCHANGE, on all the principal cities; buy and sell LAND WARRANTS, SCHOOL LANDS, Town Lots, and make Collections in all accessible parts of the Territory. Accurate official copies of all books and field notes in the Land Office, will be kept for the use of parties transacting business through the house.

REFERENCES—Bank of Missouri, Lucas & Simonds, St. Louis; American Exchange Bank, Kirkland & Co., Bankers, New-York.

JOHN MONROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular Letters of Credit on all the principal towns and cities of

France,	Holland,	Portugal,	Germany,
Great Britain,	Belgium,	Switzerland,	Russia,
Ireland,	Spain,	Italy,	Sweden.

ALSO ON

Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, &c., &c.

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED AND BARTLETT,
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

Geo. G. Smalley, Wm. C. Reed, Alfred W. Bartlett, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canada.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

New-York, Jan. 21, 1857.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company passed the following resolution on the 24th inst.:

Resolved, That the balance of the second mortgage bonds of the Company (about $1,000,000) remaining unsold on the 1st day of May next, be offered to the stockholders of the Company until that date, at seventy-five cents on the dollar, each Stockholder being at liberty to subscribe for as many $1,000 bonds as he may choose, without reference to the amount of stock held by him; but should such subscriptions amount in the aggregate to more than *the amount of bonds unsold on the 1st day of May next, the same shall be apportioned among the subscribers in an* equitable manner as the circumstances of the case will admit of, regard being had to the amount of stock owned by each on that day.

Subscribers will be required to pay for the bonds awarded them respectively, at the office of Messrs. Strachan & Scott, in the City of New-York, or at the office of the Secretary of the Company, in Chicago, Illinois, in drafts on New-York at par, or their equivalent, as follows:

10 per cent. on the 1st day of June next.	
25 per cent. on the 20th day of June next.	
25 per cent. on the 20th day of July next.	
25 per cent. on the 1st day of Sept. next.	

Full or partial payments for above bonds may, however, be made in advance of the above dates.

Any subscriber may be entitled to receive, from time to time, such number of bonds as the payments made will cover; and the interest on payments to be equitably adjusted, as is customary.

All subscriptions for bonds must be forwarded to the Secretary of the Company, at Chicago, Illinois, and no subscriptions received after the 1st day of May next will be recognized.

The bonds offered in accordance with the foregoing resolution, are the second mortgage sinking fund bonds of the Company, of $500 each, with coupons of $25 each attached, payable on the 1st days of May and November of each year at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of May 1867, at the same place.

Annexed hereto you will find a blank subscription paper, which you are requested to fill with such number of the bonds as you desire, and to return the same to the undersigned, at this office, without delay.

Office of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, Chicago, March 25, 1857.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WATERTOWN & MADISON R. R. CO., No. 20½ Exchange-place.

$300,000 IN BONDS OF THE CITIES OF MADISON AND WATERTOWN, WIS., FOR SALE.—This road completes a direct and nearly an air line between Milwaukee and Madison, the capital of Wisconsin.

It is thirty-four miles in length, connecting at Watertown with the "Watertown Division" of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, with which it has a contract for a very favorable running connection for thirty years. By this Road the distance between Milwaukee and Madison is 22 miles shorter than by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad. It passes through a good agricultural and highly improved country. Madison and Watertown are two of the most beautiful and thriving cities in the State, being in point of population, business and wealth, second only to Milwaukee. The city of Madison has loaned to this Company, as a loan, for 20-year 7 per cent. coupon Bonds, to the amount of $100,000, with semi-annual interest.

The city of Watertown has loaned to the Company, in payment for her subscription to the capital stock 20-year 6 per cent. coupon Bonds, to the amount of $200,000, with semi-annual interest.

The township of Waterloo has loaned $50,000, in payment of subscription, in 20-year 8 per cent. coupon Bonds, with interest annually—interest and principal of all the bonds payable in the City of New-York.

The Company offers these Bonds for sale at their office, (No. 20½ Exchange-place,) together with a large amount of 8 per cent. Farm Mortgage Coupon Bonds, guaranteed by the Company.

Further information in regard to the Road may be had at the office of the Company.

H. K. LAWRENCE, Treasurer.

CAUTION.—TO CAPITALISTS, CONVEYANCERS AND THE PUBLIC.—The public are cautioned against purchasing a mortgage on property in the city of Brooklyn, described as a certain wind or parcel of marsh or salt meadow land, situate on the west side of the Gowanus River, north of Market-st., being formerly in the township of Bushwick, and now in the RIVER Ward of the city of Brooklyn. The undersigned, who are the owners thereof, received no consideration for the mortgage in question. He has been imposed upon, and the whole affair is an infamous, and unprincipled fraud. Parties in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston are warned against them.

FRANK BERRYMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1857.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 50 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SLIPER INSURANCE COMPANY, IN NEW-YORK, No. 48 Wall-st., from March 1, 1856, to March 1, 1857:

Assets as per last Report, March 1, 1856, ... $[illegible]

RECEIPTS.

Premiums and Charge for Policies,	$[illegible]	
Interest,	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Total,		$[illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Claims by Death,	$[illegible]	
Dividends, Interest on Capital, and Commission,	[illegible]	
Returned Premiums, Canceled Policies, &c.,	12,097 04	
Office Expenses, Rent, Salaries, Postage, &c.,	13,197 91	$[illegible]

ASSETS.

Cash,	$6,919 77	
Bonds and Mortgages, and Real Estate,	[illegible]	
Bills Receivable, and Loans on Policies,	[illegible]	
Due by Agents,	[illegible]	
Interest Accrued, or Due,	4,612 [illegible]	
Deferred Premiums,	[illegible]	$[illegible]
Total,		$[illegible]

Assets, Jan. 1, 1856, ... $[illegible]
Assets, March 1, 1857, ... $[illegible]
The whole number of Policies issued in 1856 was 1,177.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph B. Collins,	John J. Cisco,	John J. Phelps,
Luther Bradish,	B. F. Woodbridge,	Charles E. Bill,
James Boyd,	William G. Hunt,	G. Shaw-[illegible]
James Marsh,	B. H. Arnold,	Gideon Gilbert,
Thos. C. Livingston,	W. B. Vermilye,	Jacob Harper,
Isaac A. Sturges,	William Tucker,	William B. Bolles,
James B. Pollitzer,	Shepherd Knapp,	H. K. Corning,
John A. Lapham,	Edward S. Clark,	John G. Bolton,
Josiah Rich,	Isaac N. Phelps,	Edward Minturn,
Chas. M. Connolly,	J. T. Leonard,	Edwin D. Comstock,

J. W. G. CLEMENTS, M. D., Medical Examiner, residence No. 19 Amity-st., at the office of Company, daily, from 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M.

GEORGE P. CAMMANN, M. D., Consulting Physician.

JOHN BADIE, Secretary.

N. G. DeGROOT, Actuary.
J. R. GATES, General Agent.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE PARK BANK on Saturday, March 14, 1857.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,		$2,165,849 97
Overdrafts,		150 28
Due from Banks,		136,498 69
Due from Directors of the Bank,	$606,480 57	
Due from Brokers,	15,000 00	
Real Estate,		182,296 28
Specie,		325,621 32
Cash Items, Checks and Notes of City Banks,		509,281 00
Stocks,		351,500 00
Loss and Expense Account,		2,303 12
Total,		$4,618,096 66

LIABILITIES.

Capital,		$2,000,000 00
Circulation Registered,	$200,000 00	
Less Notes on hand,	63,922 00	136,078 00
Profits,		94,246 72
Due to Banks,		610,989 37
Due Depositors on demand,		1,552,234 97
Dividend unpaid,		1,564 60
Total,		$4,618,096 66

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—RUFUS W. HOWES, President, and CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the Park Bank, a Bank located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly sworn or affirmed, each for himself, doth depose and say, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 14th day of March, 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

RUFUS W. HOWES, President.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by Rufus W. Howes and affirmed by Charles A. Macy, the 11th day of April, 1857. WM. M. WEAVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, in Section of the 14th day of March, 1857.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts,		$[illegible]
Overdrafts,		[illegible]
Due from Banks,		5,917 [illegible]
Due from Directors of the Bank,		[illegible]
Specie,		[illegible]
Cash Items, viz.: Checks on other Banks,		[illegible]
Stocks,		[illegible]
Bills of Solvent Banks,		[illegible]
Total,		$511,313 19

LIABILITIES:

Capital,		$175,500 00
Circulation registered and not registered,	$[illegible]	
Less Notes on hand,	6,000 00	127,540 00
Profits,		2,862 96
Due Depositors on demand,		204,844 73
Dividends unclaimed,		2,624 50
Total,		$511,313 19

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—RICHARD WILLIAMSON, President, and CORNELIUS S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier, of the Bull's Head Bank, an Associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York City, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business, on the morning of Saturday, the 14th day of March, 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been, and is, transacted at the location aforesaid.

This Bank declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on 1st day of March.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 10th day of April, 1857.

RICHARD KELLY, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURG, Saturday, March 21.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS Company are prepared to issue their new Stock, in exchange for that of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies, upon the terms, and in the manner, prescribed in the Articles of Consolidation, viz:

Ohio and Pennsylvania, Interest on July 1, 1856, and 20 per cent premium.

Ohio and Indiana, Interest to July 1, 1856, at par.

Fort Wayne and Chicago, Interest to July 1, 1856, and 6 per cent premium.

Stockholders in either of the old Companies, who may have exchanged any portion of their stock, previous, or subsequent, to the consolidation, (Aug. 1, 1856,) without having had such stock transferred on the books of the old Companies and parties holding the certificates for such stock, are notified that this Company will not recognize the transfer of such exchanged Stock, as the full share of the Interest to July 1, 1856, and premium, have been credited to the original holders, in cases where fractional amounts of interest and premiums on the old stock exist.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 10 William-st., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1857.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the fourth WEDNESDAY (22d) of April next.

The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock at noon, and continue open until 1 o'clock P. M., and as much longer as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors, but not beyond sunset on that day.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, the 11th of April, and open on the day after the election.

J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.—Ocean Bank Building, corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.—New-York, April 1, 1857.—The annual election for twenty-one Directors of the Merchants' Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, the 14th day of April next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad are notified to deposit their Bonds, without delay, with JNO. A. G. GRAY, one of the Trustees, No. 140 Broadway, in order that the Trustees may meet said Bonds in the purchase of the Road, for their account as authorized in the agreement already signed by them. The sale of the road is advertised for the 16th inst.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 1, 1857.

CITY LOANS.—TEMPORARY LOANS WILL be received by the Corporation of the City of New-York, in sums of not less than $500, for which Revenue Bonds will be issued, bearing interest at six per cent., and payable in from six months to one year, as may be desired.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that an annual election for Directors of the St. Nicholas Insurance Company will be held at the office of said Company, corner of 8th-av. and 14th-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of April, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock, A. M., and also an election for three Inspectors for the next succeeding election.

WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of the Company, (Gale issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 40 Wall-st., April 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after Monday the 6th instant. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREEN BAY, MIL. & CHIC. R. R. CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, April 2, 1857.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 8 Per Cent. Bonds, due April 10, will be paid on presentation at this office.

C. R. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FOX AND WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS ISSUED by the State of Wisconsin for the Fox and Wisconsin improvement, will be paid at No. 32 Trinity Building, New-York.

ABM. B. CLARK, Treasurer.

$1,000,000.—CASH ADVANCED ON diamonds, watches, silks, dry goods, jewelry, pianos, &c., &c., or bought for cash, at the highest prices, Commercial Loan Agency, No. 56 Cedar-st., up stairs.

J. B. WILLIS & CO.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in sums of from $5,000 to $5,000, on improved City property. Apply to

VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 120 Broadway.

$50,000 WANTED IN ONE LOAN OR several of smaller amounts. Ample security will be given and a liberal rate of interest paid. Address BANKER, Box No. 3,596 New-York Post-Office.

FINANCIAL.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1857.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000, TO BE INCREASED TO $1,500,000.—The Board of Directors of the Continental Bank, in view of its increasing business, and in pursuance of the authority conferred on them by the articles of Association, have unanimously decided to increase the capital stock by an issue of 5,000 additional shares, of $100 each, which shall be subject in all respects to the regulations, conditions, and limitations in said articles contained and declared, with respect to the shares heretofore issued.

The officers of the Bank having been duly authorized by the Board, hereby give notice that in accordance with such decision, and with the said articles, they will open books of subscription, and receive subscriptions, on the 15th day of June next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., at the said Bank in the City of New-York, from all persons who shall appear to be registered on that day on the books of the Bank as shareholders in the said Continental Bank, in the proportion of one new share of the increased capital stock at par, to every three shares then held by them respectively.

The amount subscribed, and not paid at the time of subscription, will be payable on the 1st day of July next, when certificates will be issued.

Such portion of the additional 5,000 shares as shall not be taken by the shareholders within ten days after the said 15th day of June, will be disposed of for the benefit of the Association.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of June to the (6th) sixth day of July, both inclusive.

W. T. HOOKER, President.

B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. on the 6th of April next until the 17th, at 10 A. M.—as an election of Directors of said Company will take place at Milwaukee on the 16th.

JOSEPH E. COLT, Transfer Agent.

NEW-YORK, No. 8 Wall-st., March 31, 1857.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The second mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1868, interest at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by

STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds of this Company having reached the amount of more than one million of dollars, and the requisite legislative authority having been received, the Directors have declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable in stock on the 20th day of April inst., at the transfer office, No. 2 Wall-st., agreeably to the following resolution of the Board, adopted on the establishment of the Sinking Fund.

Resolved, That as often as the Bonds purchased by the Sinking Fund amount to ten per cent. on the capital stock, the Company will, upon receiving the sanction thereto from the Legislature of the State, declare at the next semi-annual dividend day a stock dividend of ten per cent.

Whenever the dividend amounts to one or more full shares, the same will be placed to the credit of the stockholder, and a certificate for the same issued on application at the office; and when the dividend does not amount to a full share the stockholder will receive a scrip certificate in favor of the bearer, which can be converted into full stock on presentation with other similar certificates, in amounts which can be made into full shares.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the 15th inst., and be opened on the 27th inst.

The Board of Directors have resolved that in future the stock dividends will be declared as often as the Sinking Fund amounts to five per cent. on the capital stock, instead of ten per cent., as provided in the original resolution.

By order of the Board of Directors.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 3, 1857.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, March 3, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 4 per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the second Monday in April ensuing. The transfer book will close on the 1st of April and reopen on the 16th instant.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, APRIL 4, 1857.—A quarterly dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this company has this day been declared payable on demand.

JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

BANK NOTICES.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—ELECTION.—AT an election held on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JAMES McCALL,	JOHN STEWART Jr.,
WILSON G. HUNT,	JONAH H. RANSOM,
BENJ. B. SHERMAN,	A. ROBERTSON WALSH,
HENRY C. BOWEN,	THOMAS SMULL,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,	JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	PELEG HALL,
EDWARD G. FAILE,	SOLON HUMPHREYS,
HENRY L. PIERSON,	JOHN S. SWIFT.

GEORGE WARREN.

At the same time Messrs. James Freeland, Robert McCready, and Joseph Bullet were elected Inspectors of the next election. The Directors then met, and unanimously elected JOHN EARL WILLIAMS President, and GEORGE L. SENEY, Cashier.

New-York, April 9, 1857.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 341 av., corner of 9th-st.—Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest allowed on deposits from $5 to $500 at 6 per cent., on sums over $500 at 5 per cent. Deposits made on or before April 11 will bear interest from the 1st.

THOMAS E. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 Warren, near Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 4 to 7 P. M., on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Interest at six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER V. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUNTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 341-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits.

T. E. STILL

[illegible]

[illegible] Ward—Mike Murray, to be Captain, vice [illegible], whose term has expired; Cornelius [illegible] Stark, time expired.

[illegible] Ward—John Henry Helms, (183 Varick.) vice [illegible] appointed.

[illegible] Ward—Captain Ackerman, re-appointed.

[illegible] Ward—Wm. Fisher Weeks, appointed Captain, in place of Captain Russell, dismissed; John [illegible] re-appointed.

[illegible] Ward—Captain Dilks, re-appointed.

[illegible] Ward—Wm. H. Mansfield, vice Captain [illegible] expired; to be Captain; Anthony [illegible] time expired.

[illegible] Ward, Fifth Ward, detailed to the feet of [illegible] Sol. Barnard, detailed to City Judge's [illegible]

The Board adjourned, at 10 o'clock A. M., till Monday.

[illegible] Brannan, the new Captain of the First Ward, [illegible] kind of the Woodites in his district. He keeps a drinking house in Greenwich street, known as [illegible] where all the faithful congregate. He [illegible] about town.

[illegible] Tombs, of the Thirteenth Ward, is at present [illegible] Overton House. He formerly kept a [illegible] and is said to "rule" the Thirteenth [illegible] He has ever been a warm advocate of Mayor [illegible] policy.

[illegible] H. Mansfield, appointed in place of [illegible] of the Seventeenth Ward is a Counsellor [illegible] formerly a detailed officer at the Tombs [illegible] Court, but more recently kept a butcher's shop [illegible] Bowery. He was until quite recently an avowed [illegible] of the Mayor.

[illegible] Dilks of the Fifteenth Ward and Aldermen [illegible] Ward were re-appointed. The former [illegible] to have the American party, but is [illegible] exhibited affidavits to show that he "stood [illegible] at the last election.

When the appointments had been made, Captain [illegible] invited a select few of his brother captains, in[illegible] Vesey and Mansfield, to Delmonico's, [illegible] had a jolly time. Captain Leonard, of the [illegible] Ward, presided, and Fernando Wood was [illegible] in flowing bumpers.

[illegible] that the Commissioners will, at [illegible] to-day, fill up all vacancies, and take [illegible] action upon all decisions reserved.

Women Shirts at Sing Sing Prison.

The contract lately awarded by the State Prison [illegible], to Messrs. Daniel Steward and Augustus [illegible] for the manufacture of shirts and netting at the prison, dates from the 1st inst., and covers a period of five years. From 50 to 100 convicts will be employed at this work. No machinery will be used other than hand looms, by which the articles will be woven much [illegible] way as carpets. The contractors will do away with a building formerly used for stone-cutting in [illegible] range of shops. The weaving has not yet [illegible] commenced, as considerable time is required to prepare apparatus, and put it in working order. Mr. [illegible] has already had experience in the prison as a [illegible] instructor, and Mr. Steward recently filled [illegible] of head keeper.

☞ The assessors have applied to the Board of Aldermen to have their pay increased, and made [illegible] at $700. They are now getting $400 to $600, [illegible] hundred dollars are paid in Brooklyn. The [illegible] of the assessors vary, but they are probably [illegible] to an average some three or four months in [illegible]

☞ Mr. Henry Woon is going to erect on the site of the old Lyceum of Natural History, in Broadway, (which is fast coming down,) a four-story, white-marble front office for the Christy and Wood Minstrels. The lot is 50 by 200 feet, extending back to [illegible] street.

☞ The Alderman Herrick has been sworn in as Naval Storekeeper at Brooklyn. As bondsman he gave Comptrollers Bryan McCready and James Hinks, who have justified in the sum of $20,000 each.

☞ Yesterday the Episcopal and Catholic churches were decorated with flowers, and the opening was inaugurated of Easter festivities.

☞ Henceforth a mail is to be sent over the Long Island to Sunday, leaving New-York at 1½ P. M.

Hudson River Railroad.

The Spring Time Table of this Road takes effect [illegible] A. M. Neither the Albany and Troy trains leave [illegible] at 11:30 do., 3:30, P. M., 5 do. Two morning [illegible] will be seen trains.

A reduction of fare is to be made on the 3.30 train only, which on this train will be to Albany $2, and to Troy $1 75. Second class passengers are to be taken on the same train at $1 50 to Albany and $1 00 to Troy.

The trains from Albany for New York leave at 6 and 10:35 A. M., and at 5 and 6 P. M.; from Troy at 5:45 and 10:35 A. M., 4:45 and 5:55 P. M.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—April 13.

[illegible] Court—Special Term.—Nos. 201, 22, [illegible] 168, 170, 139, 135, 146, 169, 149, 176, [illegible]

[illegible] Court—General Term, Part I.—Nos. 847, 805, [illegible] 722, 637, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 751, [illegible] 770, 772. Part II.—Nos. 1172, 1402, [illegible] 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1477, [illegible] 1488, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, [illegible]

[illegible] Court.—Nos. 137, 168, 184, 200, 248, 247, [illegible] 271, 273, 275, 276, 278, 279, 280, 281, [illegible] 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, [illegible] 310, 311, 314, 315, 316, 317, 305.

[illegible] Court—Trial Term.—Part I.—Nos. 161, [illegible] 537, 541, 555, 561, 563, 564, 554, 555, 558, 559, [illegible] 544, 545, [illegible] 548, 549, 549½, 210, 404, 552.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—April 11.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

ALLOWANCE BEFORE JUDGMENT.

Morris vs. Dyer.—This suit was brought on a promissory note, and an attachment issued. The defendant failing answer, tendered the amount claimed [illegible] $7 costs and disbursements. The plaintiff moved for an allowance, which the defendant denied [illegible] to pay. The case was taken to the [illegible] upon a motion for allowance. His Honor [illegible] that the General Term had decided that an allowance was proper in all attachment cases before [illegible] and therefore granted the motion.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Cyrus W. Field vs. Darius B. Holbrook.—Order of special term overruling demurrer reversed, and [illegible] sustained, unless plaintiff serve an amended complaint within [illegible] days, and pay the costs of demurrer and of this motion.

Joseph H. Barnes vs. Harry W. Hilliard.—Order overruling demurrer affirmed, with liberty to defendant to answer on payment of costs of appeal and of [illegible] allowed on the demurrer.

Robert L. Tulloh vs. The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company.—Judgment ordered.

Adam Van Valkenburgh vs. The Astor Mutual Insurance Company.—Judgment affirmed.

John D. Hopkins and al. vs. Russell W. Peck and al.—Order vacated, costs to abide event.

John W. Dexter vs. Elias Spencer and al.—Judgment affirmed.

Noah Smithwick vs. The New York and Erie Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

John Moffat vs. Wm. P. Moffat.—Reargument ordered.

Peter Rosekrans vs. Jesse Pickett and al.—Order vacated from affidavits with costs.

[illegible] ORDERS OF COURT.

[illegible] that the following general rules shall [illegible] and take effect [illegible]:

[illegible] The attendance of the parties shall be immediately every paper used by them on a motion.

[illegible] Every order, hereafter entered, must specify the papers on which it was granted, or [illegible] and [illegible] to be entitled to [illegible] unless [illegible] on the time of [illegible] Time [illegible] will move on the first day [illegible] motion [illegible] in any cause; and [illegible] (or motion papers) [illegible] be entitled to [illegible] without such adjournment.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]